

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

BRANDY

Per case Per
of 12 doz. Bottle

A-SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule	220	\$1.55
B-SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule...	28	2.00
WATSON'S COGNAC, Gold Capsule	28	2.00
HENNESSY	30	2.60
C-SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	29	2.50
D-VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule	35	3.60
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAM- PAGNE LIQUEUR	40	3.50
E-FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule	41	3.50

MARIE BRIZARD & ROGEE'S.

Per Per
Doe. Bottle

FINE PALE COGNAC ...	\$20.80	\$1.80
S. O. F. V. O. ...	64.80	5.40
VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 60 Years Old...	100.00	8.50

Note—For Hongkong the above Prices will
be increased by the amount of duty payable
—\$7.20 Per Dozen.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our communications relating to the news
columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply is
limited. Only supply for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Cable: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box, 24. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUT ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4TH, 1910.

Facts and figures seldom tell such an
interesting story as do those which constitute
the annual report of the Harbour Master.
The review of the trade and shipping of the
port for 1909 has just been published, and
though it is more bulky than the usual
departmental report its pages are filled with
information which will doubtless be
assimilated by many readers. Statistics are
neither dull nor uninteresting when they
refer to shipping—the first consideration of
our Colony—and to suggest that even the
“man in the street” betrays some concern in
this subject is to state the obvious. The
importance of shipping is recognised by all.
It is the *raison d'être* of Hongkong, and
consequently the community cannot afford
to be insensible to its progress or decline.
The Harbour Master alone is in the position
to feel its pulse, and on his verdict the Colony
waits with some anxiety. Happily, the
bulletin which he has issued is satisfactory.
True, it might have been more favourable,
but in these days of increasing competition
and intermittent trade depression, due to a
variety of causes, there is every reason to
feel gratified if even the slightest degree of
progress be recorded. The salient feature
of Hongkong shipping during 1909 is the
same as in 1908. It is the decrease in the
number of ships entering the port, correspond-
ing with an increase in the tonnage, a
circumstance which is understood by most

people. The ‘day of small ships’ is not
actually past, but the day of big ships is with
us. The dimensions of craft engaged in
both the carrying and the passenger
trades are continually being enlarged,
and their profitable working indicates that
smaller fleets but larger vessels will obtain in
the future. But let us deal with the
facts and the figures: they will speak for
themselves. The grand total of the ship-
ping entering and clearing at ports in the
Colony during last year amounted to 527,800
vessels of 34,830,845 tons which, compared
with the figures for 1908, shows a decrease
in numbers of 4,832 vessels with an increase
in tonnage of 215,604 tons. Yet curiously
enough the average tonnage of individual
ocean vessels visiting the port has slightly
decreased, having fallen from 2,448.6 tons to
2,390.4 tons, a circumstance which might be
regarded as contrary to our preceding state-
ment that larger and consequently fewer
vessels were engaged in the trade of the port,
did the facts not belong to common know-
ledge. The tonnage of ships visiting the
Colony has in fact practically doubled itself
within the last twenty years, the average
having risen from 1,182.3 tons to 2,390.4
tons. While the tonnage of British ocean-
going ships has increased from 33.7 per cent.
to 34.5 per cent. in 1909, foreign ocean-
going ships show the greater advance, from 33.2 per
cent. to 35.1. The augmentation of foreign
ocean vessels by 184—4.5 per cent. in
numbers and 6.2 per cent. in tonnage—is, as
might be expected, due almost entirely to
Japanese shipping, which has increased by
118 ships of 459,292 tons. These are
significant figures. They betoken the extent
of the trade falling to the vessels sailing
under the Rising Sun and illustrate afresh
the keenness with which the Japanese are
competing with all-comers. The other in-
creases are practically divided between
Norwegians and Swedes, though the Por-
tuguese and Dutch, despite decreased fleets,
show greater activity and have each a
larger total tonnage to their credit
for the year. The figures relating to
German shipping come as a surprise. They
show a decrease of twenty-one ocean-going
steamers and a reduction in tonnage of
11,773 tons. Vessels flying the tricolor
also decreased from 39 in 1908 to 32 last
year, the tonnage falling from 289,222 tons
to 262,459. Another singular set of figures
relates to American ships, which advanced in
number by seven, but declined in tonnage by
42,211 tons, a similar fall being reported in
the average size of Chinese vessels, an
increase of two ships being accompanied by
a decrease of 3,503 tons. Turning to river
steamers, it is noteworthy that they furnish
another exception to the tendency already
quoted, the average tonnage entered last year
having fallen from 665.5 tons to 620.6 tons,
a decrease which was common to both
British and foreign steamers. The reduction
in the number of British river steamers
clearing is explained by the loss of the
ill-fated *Powan* and *Yingking* and to the
withdrawal of two smaller steamers.
Foreign river steamers, though showing a
less average tonnage, yet increased by 73
during 1909 with an enhanced tonnage of
2,617. So much for the ships. The per-
sonnel now calls for attention. Although
the British ships were 29 fewer in number
last year than in 1908 they carried larger
crews, as did also the foreign ships.
The explanation is obvious. Larger
vessels need more men to work them.

On British ships British crews were more
numerous in 1909 than in 1908, but the
manning of foreign vessels by British crews
is on the decline, a fact which is demon-
strated especially on Japanese steamboat lines.
Against a decrease in the number of
Europeans and Americans engaged on
visiting ships there has to be set an increase
in the number of Asiatics. The tendency
has been noted of late years and after all,
need occasion no surprise. It is inevitable.
We have given enough to indicate that the
port, having passed through several lean
years, is not by any means decadent, and
its proud position as the third in the world
is not likely to be challenged.

A draft Limited Partnership Bill was con-
sidered by the Chinese in Hongkong and has
received their support.

Telegraphic advices from Ichang states that
there is no sign of trouble there, and latest mail
advices from Changsha report all quiet.

Large sums of money, contributions towards
the fund for the reorganization of the Chinese
navy, have been received, says a Peking paper,
from various sources.

Confucius' birthday, says the Registrar-
General in his annual report, was publicly
celebrated, and the day is every year more widely
observed as a holiday. The celebration is a
sign of the growth of a national spirit among
the Chinese. Two of the other signs of the
times are public theatrical performances by
amateurs and amateur boxing contests.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the birth-
day of the King, was observed as a *dieu mon*.
Business was suspended, but the rain inter-
fered with outdoor pleasures.

Some forty students selected from Hongkong
have arrived at Peking. They will take an
electricity course in the college under the
supervision of the Board of Posts and Com-
munications.

Dispatches from Homan report the overflowing
to an alarming degree of the Hoangho. It is
feared that much damage will be done. Active
steps are being taken by the officials to strength-
en the dykes.

Mukden wires that the repeated occurrence
of police clashes along the Antung-Mukden line
is exciting Chinese ill-feeling very deeply, the
native papers being filled with bitter criticism
of the brutality of the Japanese patrols.

The Registrar-General notes in his report
that on two occasions attempts were made from
outside the Colony to revive the Japanese
boycott, but they did not receive support from
business people.

“The Sanitary Board,” writes the Registrar-
General in his annual report, “does not appear
to be such a bogey as it was, and it is pleasant
not to hear so much of it as I have had to do of
late years.”

This is a new method of encouraging com-
merce, and the honour of the discovery belongs
to China. The *Peking Daily News* says:—“But
when last year China with the view of encourag-
ing navigation and commerce on the Sangari
river established a number of custom houses
along that river and promulgated a set of new
regulations to be carried out under the new
regime, trouble with Russia arose.”

The following from the annual report of the
Registrar-General is worth noting: Along-
side the harmless fortune-tellers, selectors of
lucky dates, palmists and phrenologists who
charge a fee for telling a fortune, there exists
a class of men who deal in black magic or make
use of their supposed powers to extract large
sums from women. The Government receives
the hearty support of the Chinese in ridding the
Colony of these pests.

The welcome fall of rain which commenced
on Thursday continued the greater part of
yesterday. The storms were accompanied by
thunder and lightning. Fears as to the scarcity
of water have vanished, and the face of nature
has assumed a brighter aspect in consequence
of the refreshing showers. The Observatory re-
port indicated that the rainfall from 10 a.m. on
Thursday till 10 a.m. yesterday was 8.53 in.
The water supply in Hongkong was increased by
78,000,000 gallons during the 24 hours.

Kidnapping of children—mostly boys—both
in Hongkong and in the adjacent districts of
China has been very prevalent. The Registrar-
General's department has had the fortune
occasionally to discover kidnapped children who
had been brought to Hongkong and to obtain,
through the Po Leung Kuk, the restoration of
children who had been taken away from the
Colony. The traffic in children from Shanghai,
says the Registrar-General in his annual report,
appears to have ceased. There were only three
cases discovered, all in the early part of the
year.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.][REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE “HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS.”]ANOTHER GREAT AERIAL
ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The Hon. Mr. Rolls started at
6.30 in his aeroplane from Dover and
crossed the Channel to Calais. He
circled ten minutes over Sangatte, and,
without landing, started back to
Dover, where he alighted at 8.5.

“AN EXAMPLE” TO THE
NATIONS.

LONDON, June 2nd.

An arbitration tribunal, consisting
of the most eminent lawyers, appointed
to settle the Anglo-American New-
foundland fisheries dispute, met to-day.

The President said Britain and
America had set an example to the
whole community of nations in sub-
mitting a century old conflict to
arbitration.

THE KING'S NEW TITLES.

LONDON, June 3rd.

King George has been gazetted an
Admiral of the Fleet and a Field
Marshal.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The special birthday honours list is
limited to the Royal Household.

Queen Mary is made a Lady of the
Garter.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, Baron
Knollys (Private Secretary to his
late Majesty), and Sir Carrington
Bigge (Private Secretary to King
George) have been created Privy Coun-
cillors, while Major General Sir Henry
Ewart (Crown Equerry since 1894)
has received a baronetcy.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, Prince
Arthur of Connaught, Prince Christian
and the Duke of Teck are appointed
personal aides-de-camp to His
Majesty.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The elections in Hungary have
resulted in the unexpected and over-
whelming victory of the Government.

TWO-WHEELED CABS.

THE GYROSCOPE FOR THE MOTOR.

Mr. Louis Brennan has been engaged in
perfecting gyroscopic mechanism, and has intro-
duced the mono-rail into railway construction.
Until lately it was scarcely imagined that the
system could ever be adapted to the ordinary
motor car; that in the near future we might
see the motor, like the bicycle, running on two
wheels instead of four, and that in consequence
the danger arising from sudden swerves and
lurches might be avoided. Mr. Brennan has
explained his system to a representative of *The
Daily News*—

“I see no reason,” said Mr. Brennan, “why
the gyroscopic principle should not be adapted to
motor car construction—in fact, it lends itself
pre-eminently to it. Instead of being more
dangerous it would render motor traffic safer,
and the motor would not be so liable to give
the huge lurches on uneven ground which often
end in upsetting the car and injuring or killing
the driver. The gyroscopic principle does away
entirely with all lateral oscillation.”

“If the principle were adopted,” the re-
presentative asked, “would it be harder or easier
to drive and steer a car than it is at present?”

“It would be much easier,” answered Mr.
Brennan, “and motor driving would be a much
simpler business altogether than it is at present.
The gyroscopic system works automatically, and
requires no balancing on the part of the driver;
moreover, the car would yield more easily to the
steering gear.”

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* (European

Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 3rd

inst., and is expected here on the 6th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian

Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 3rd

inst., and is expected here on the 7th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Mishima Maru* (European

Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd

inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Awa Maru* (Australian

Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji

and Shanghai on the 30th ult., and is expected

here on the 12th inst.

The Dowry New York Line str. *Sikh*

arrived at New York on the 1st inst.

The Mogul Line str. *Chace* from United

Kingdom left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and

is due here on the 9th instant morning.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN HONGKONG.

The following is from the report of the
Registrar-General—

There have been numerous labour disputes,
but none which has caused much inconvenience.
In June the Jiriksha coolies succeeded in
getting from the owners of the vehicles a
reduction in the hire of jirikshas from 55
cents a day for first class and 40 for second, to
47 and 35 cents, respectively. The coolies
presumed somewhat on their success, and
numerous disputes arose between individual
owners and pullers, but relations between them
are now normal.

In July the head cool-coolies succeeded in
obtaining an increase in the customary allow-
ance for baskets and shovels, which amounted to
twelve or thirteen dollars on an average cargo
of coal. The amount in dispute was trifling, and
I think the head-coolies who had recently
formed a guild wished to test their strength and
obtain recognition.

Similarly the Hakka quarry-masters have
been organizing themselves, and much time has
been occupied in settling a dispute to which the
Stone-masons Guild, the Quarry Farmer and
the quarry-masters were all parties.

In October the painters went on strike. The
strike was not a serious one for long duration;
it was conducted by the younger men and the
older workmen took advantage of the annual
Tomb Worship to leave the Colony and keep out
of the quarrel; the masters were content to wait
for the workmen to reduce their demands. A
rise of 5 cents a day in wages—the first rise
since 1901—was conceded. There was some
intimidation, and during the strike the appren-
tices and the men on yearly contracts did not
dare to leave their masters' premises.

There was a small strike reported to me in
one of the docks. It was soon settled, but the
interesting point about it was that it was
started by the local men without consulting a
large Union which has been lately formed, and
the Union officials were opposed to it. This
Union differs considerably from the ordinary
Chinese workmen's guild, and works on very
modern lines.

In each of these labour disputes, the settle-
ment of which is often a very tedious affair, I
have been much indebted to the Chinese
gentlemen who readily responded to my request
for their co-operation, without which no satis-
factory or permanent settlement could be effected.

ABANDONMENT OF DEAD BODIES.

The report of the Registrar-General on the
matter of the abandonment of dead Chinese
bodies in the streets of Hongkong notes
progress, as is evident from the following
extracts—

The state of affairs compared with that which
existed a very short time ago is one which
justifies me in congratulating the leaders of the
Chinese community on the success of their efforts.
That there still remains much to be done is
obvious; it is only in Victoria that the number
of bodies abandoned during the second half-year
is less than the number for the first six months.
There, out of a total of 111 bodies abandoned
only 42 belong to the last six months. Of the
whole number of abandoned bodies—231—66
were bodies of infants brought to the dispensary
and alleged to have been found in the street.
Very possibly a number of these were brought
from the house where the infants died, but the
parents were afraid to give the address.

In connection with the abandoning of infants' bodies, it is satisfactory to note that 5,704
children under 5 years of age were treated at the
dispensaries as compared with 2,721 in 1907.

Enquiries have been received from Singapore
regarding the methods adopted in Hongkong
to put a stop to “dumping” and a copy of
Mr. Irving's report of the 26th February was
sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The confidence which the dispensaries are
beginning in various degrees to inspire is very
well seen from statistics which show the number
of infants—alive and dead—taken to the dis-
pensaries and whether the address from which
they came was reported or not. At the Western
Dispensary, the first started, and the one in
which the keenest local interest is taken, the
number of live infants has risen from 207 to
256 and the number of dead bodies dropped
from 268 to 151, the number of dead bodies from
an unknown address falling from 167 to 20. The
East Point Dispensary, which was opened at the
same time, is more backward, but there it is a
matter of congratulation that although the cases
in which the address is unknown have risen from
4 to 53 the number of dead bodies has risen at the
same time from 52 to 166. At the Central
Dispensary, opened two years after the other two,
progress is marked by a large increase of the cases
in which the address is known, the number of
those in which the address is unknown remaining
the same.

The returns kept by the Police show
that in 1905 and the four succeeding years
the number of bodies dumped was 1,063,
1,447, 1,273, 999 and 331. For the pur-
pose of comparison between the years 1903 and
1909 I take the figures given in my office returns,
which are 1,005 (instead of 999) and 331.

The effect of the crusade against dumping
was not apparent until August, 1908. In the
first seven months of 1908 the number of bodies
abandoned was 748, in the last five months 257.
In 1909 the corresponding figures were 223 and
168. In Victoria the number for the year has
dropped from 377 in 1908 to 111 in 1909, in
Kowloon from 341 to 80. This Harbour
population is the worst offender, and I do not
anticipate much improvement until the second
half of 1910. In comparing the figures
for the last two years the absence of any
serious epidemic in 1909 must not be lost
sight of.

In the Court of Appeal an application for
stay of execution was granted, counsel stating
the lady intended to apply for a new trial.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

Yesterday the Roman Catholics celebrated the
feast of the Sacred Heart. At about seven
o'clock in the morning His Grace the
Archbishop Agius, Papal Delegate in the
Philippine Islands, entered the Cathedral
of the Immaculate Conception, and took
his place in the chapel of the Holy
Sacrament. A new associate (Mr. Rodrigues)
to be enrolled on the list of promoters of this
ceremony was introduced. He was decorated
with the insignia of the Apostleship, which was
blessed by His Grace, and he was presented
with a beautifully illuminated diploma. The
Archbishop then delivered an address in
which he congratulated the new promoter
and impressed the members of the Apostleship
of Prayer of their responsibilities, reminding
them of the devotion which they owed to the
Sacred Heart of Jesus. His Grace con-
cluded by bestowing his pontifical blessing
on the whole congregation.

During the Holy Mass general communion
was administered by His Grace to about
800 communicants, and the *Chorism* had
to be replenished with consecrated hosts, the
communion lasting for 33 minutes, during
which the Rev. Fr. Grampa rendered a
suitable hymn, accompanied on the organ by Mr.
O. Baptista. At 8 o'clock a reception took place
at St. Joseph's College in honour of His Grace
the Archbishop Agius, at which several dis-
tinguished guests were present, including His
Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, the Very Rev. Fr.
Costa Nunes, Vicar-General of Macao, the Rev.
Secretary of the Archbishop, the priests of the
Italian Mission and several civilians. A welcome
was tendered to His Grace by the Christian
Brothers after the reception.

Subsequently a Solemn High Mass was con-
ducted by the Rev. Fr. Agostini Phazeck,
Military Chaplain, assisted by a deacon and
sub-deacon, at the Cathedral's main altar. The
music was of Gregorian style, sung by the
Seminarians under the conductorship of the
Rev. Fr. Grampa, Mr. O. Baptista presiding at
the organ.

Just after 5 p.m. Solemn Vespers were sung
by the Sanctuary Choir, responded to by the
St. Joseph's College Choir, and followed by the
litany of All Saints. Then a grand procession
went round the precincts of the Cathedral, His
Lordship the Bishop bearing the monstrance with
the Holy Host, and accompanied by the members
of the Apostleship (including ladies), members
of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament,
the Confreres of St. Louis de Gonzaga
and of St. Joseph, the full body of
the clergy and Seminarians. After the
procession the Very Rev. Fr. Costa Nunes,
Vicar-General of Macao, ascended the pulpit,
accompanied by the master of ceremonies
and preached the sermon of the occasion,
the text of which was—*Christus civilis*,
Christus regnat, *Christus imperat*. The
subject of his homily was based upon the man-
ifestation of ardent love of the Sacred Heart of
Jesus towards mankind; the importance of the
devotion to the Sacred Heart and the abundant
graces derived from it. Needless to say, the
fluency and eloquence displayed by the learned
preacher attracted the attention and appreciation
of the whole congregation.

Immediately after the sermon followed the
Benediction of the Holy Sacrament.

The rendering of the *Tantum ergo* by
the Christian Brothers' choir during the
Benediction of the Holy Sacrament was very
effective. The voices of the Rev. Fr. Grampa,
as baritone, and of Mr. A. Oimund, as bass,
were heard to advantage, as well as those
of Mr. M. Baptista, tenor, and the
sopranos. The music was from Professor
Perosi.

Seldom has the Cathedral been so thronged;
it was in fact crowded, the spaces surrounding
the pews and the nave being fully occupied. The
eloquent preacher held his audience for about
three-quarters of an hour, and one and all left
the Church greatly impressed.

A sermon will be preached by the same
Rev. Father on the 13th inst. at 6 p.m.
at the Chapel of St. Anthony of Lisbon at
West Point.

His Grace the Archbishop Agius, Papal
Delegate, and suite are leaving to-day for
Manila per steamer *Zafiro*.

A WIDOW'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the King's Bench, London, Mr. Jack
Bower, a Norwich draper's assistant, aged 25,
obtained £100 damages and costs against Mrs.
Agnes Elsworth, a widow, aged 54, for breach
of promise of marriage. Counsel stated that
the parties met in September, 1907, at Harro-
gate, where plaintiff had gone in search of
health, and apparently the defendant was at-
tracted by him at once, as she sought his com-
pany in every way. They had a discussion on
plaintiff's health, and the lady suggested he
ought to get some rich woman to marry him.
They met again in Harrogate the following
year, when it was stated, a marriage between
the parties was talked over, but in January,
1909, the lady said she had decided it would
be unwise to marry, besides she would lose her
money. That (counsel remarked) was not true,
as it appeared her husband had left her an
income of £15,000 absolutely unencumbered.
Mrs. Elsworth, who has a son ten years older
than plaintiff, denied the statements made in the
case. Her interest in the plaintiff was purely
motherly. When plaintiff asked her to marry
him she was very angry. He apologized and
said he would never broach the subject again.
Plaintiff told her he was going to sue her for
breach of promise. She replied it was a case of
blackmail, and the worst plaintiff could say of
her was that she had suffered from over-
generosity.

In the Court of Appeal an application for
stay of execution was granted, counsel stating
the lady intended to apply for a new trial.

REVIEWS.

The Breezy Penlands. By Geo. M. Reith. M.A. London and Edinburgh: T. N. Foulis. Mr. Reith would be a pleasant companion on any walk, but especially so in a countryside which he knows. The reader to whom the Penlands are unknown will follow the author in thought over the breezy uplands which he has learned to love, and will find himself or herself sharing his sentiment, enjoying with him the mountain air, the varying moods of nature, the scenic beauty from many points of vantage or living over again the days that are gone when some historic scene recalls incidents and deeds that live long in memory. The book will be appreciated by all who have learned to love nature, all who can understand what it means to be away from the madding crowd, but to the Scotman, especially if he know "Scot's darling Seat" and her environs, the pages of this work will be an unfailing source of pleasure and delight. Mr. Reith rambles in talk, as he has often rambled on foot over those hills near to Edinburgh, and the readers who accompany him in thought are almost conscious of the scent of the heather and feel inclined to fill their lungs with the exhilarating air as they climb the hills or roam through old-world villages which have fashioned the history of Scotland. Illustrations help the reader to visionize the healthful walks and homely scenery. "The Breezy Penlands" has a special interest for Far Eastern readers, as its several chapters appeared first as letters in the *Singapore Free Press*, the Rev. G. M. Reith being then Presbyterian minister in Singapore.

The Adventures of a Pretty Woman. By Florence Warden. London: Stanley Paul.

With stories like this one can predict for Stanley Paul's sixtieth novels a great popularity. The reader is informed on the cover that this is "one of the brightest, cleverest and most exciting stories of this popular author." Once caught within its meshes, the reader is held with interest, tense and fixed, until the last page is reached. True enough, the story is irresistible. It holds the reader absorbed and no one is likely to put it down until the end brings satisfaction.

RUPTURE BETWEEN PERU AND CHILE.

A CHILIAN VIEW.

The Chilean Minister at Tokyo has supplied a news agency with some details regarding the present dispute between Peru and Chile, from which we make the following summary:—

When the Spanish-American colonies were made independent of Spain in 1810 their respective boundaries remained unsettled, and this subsequently caused considerable litigation between the various countries. Chile and Bolivia both claimed the right to the district of Antofagasta, a rich nitrate region, but eventually Chile allowed Bolivia to take over the district on condition that the latter imposed no fiscal tax on minerals worked by Chileans who already owned mines there. In 1873 Peru, which also owned and worked nitrate mines, in order to avoid the competition with Bolivian nitrate, made a secret defensive and offensive alliance with Bolivia against Chile. Six years later Bolivia broke her Treaty with Chile and laid an export duty of 10 cents per quintal on the production of nitrate. Chile protested against this, and receiving no satisfaction, occupied the district of Antofagasta. Peru thereupon made a declaration of neutrality, but meantime the Chilean Government had discovered the existence of the secret Treaty and at once declared war on Peru. After four years' war, in which Chile was victorious, Peru ceded the province of Tarapaca to her conqueror, but was to keep under her rule the provinces of Tacna and Arica, wherein nitrate was worked, while a plebiscite was to take place within ten years would decide as to the nationality of these two provinces. Twenty-six years have now elapsed, however, without the country being able to agree on this matter. Recently Chile proposed that the plebiscite should take place in 1911, and made some suggestions as to the method of carrying it out, but no reply has been received from Peru.

Meanwhile an incident has taken place in Tacna and Arica which has forced the Chilean Government to apply stern measures in the territory submitted to its supremacy and to exercise full jurisdiction in the case of Tacna and Arica. The ecclesiastical administration of these provinces—which, notwithstanding the Treaty, must submit to the constitution and laws of Chile until the plebiscite decision is given—is in the hands of the Peruvian Bishop of Arequipa. He carefully appoints only Peruvian priests, whose chief business is to preach against Chile and everything Chilean. These Peruvian ecclesiastics have never solicited from the Government of Chile the licence required by Chilean law, and diplomatic negotiations on this matter have come to nothing. It is claimed the Chilean Government had no other resource but to close the churches until the legal licence had been obtained. The priests thereupon installed themselves in private oratories, exercising their parochial duties in the same and even in a "worse manner" than before. The Chilean Government was then forced to take harsh measures against them, but, in deference to the nature of their calling, allowed them a certain period in which to leave the territory instead of expelling them immediately in accordance with the general principles of international law, which authorises the Government to drive out all foreigners who violate the law or attempt an indignity against the State. As the outcome the Peruvian representative at Santiago sent a communication to the Government of Chile intimating that he had received orders from his Government to return to Peru as a protest against the measures taken in Tacna and Arica against the Peruvian priests. The Chilean Charge d'Affaires at Lima a few days before had sent in his resignation, which was accepted. The above summary which does not include all the statements made by the Minister in defence of Chile's attitude and in criticism of that of Peru, represents only one side of the question. It would be interesting to hear the version of the Peruvian Government.

RACIAL FEELING IN INDIA.

Racial feeling in India is the subject of an article contributed by Mr. Woodhouse, late professor of Philosophy, Bombay, to the current issue of the *Nineteenth Century*. "No problem in India," he says, "has in these times, given more genuine cause for anxiety and disquietude than that occasioned by the growth of a spirit which, setting aside all concrete issues and controversies, has developed into a misanthropic race, not one can find for a moment be doubted that this is what is actually occurring in certain parts of India to-day." And with that Mr. Woodhouse proceeds to refer to the murder of Mr. Jackson, and contends that if such men as Mr. Jackson are to be rejected by the consciousness of India and if there who belong to it are to be considered enemies of the country, the two races Indian and English must drift further and further into antagonism. In that case, he comments, "Liberalism becomes more weak."

"Speaking generally," Mr. Woodhouse continues, "the great danger of the present times lies precisely in the amount of apparently conclusive evidence, afforded by certain recent developments, of the existence in India of a widely spread and wholly unreasoning racial hatred, the natural expression of which is in crime and outrage. That such a feeling exists in certain places cannot be denied. Nor can it be denied, as has already been said, that it constitutes the gravest of all dangers in India and that, if it continues to develop, it must render the problem of that country quite insoluble. But it would be a profound injustice to the Indian people, as a whole, to assume that such a feeling is either natural to the Indian temperament or in any way representative of the consciousness of the race. The experience of Englishmen in India is sufficient to prove the opposite. No man can be for long in that country without feeling the racial absence, and the insistence upon elemental considerations of race, and that these should have come into prominence of late with a certain section of Indian thought must be taken rather as a complete subversion of the normal condition of things than as indicative in any way either of the general Indian attitude or of the probable future developments of the problem of India. And it becomes more than ever necessary to insist upon this in view of the fact that amongst those unacquainted with India everything has tended of late to generate another opinion."

Mr. Woodhouse reiterates the charge brought against the English Press of only reporting sensational Indian news and thereby bringing the relations between India and England into an entirely wrong perspective. This, he claims, sets up a vicious circle. The discrediting of the Indian Nationalist movements in England is noted in India and comes to be accepted by large numbers of educated Indians as the representative feeling of the race.

And this in turn gives rise to a conviction, which has reached half the Extremists, that there is in India—the conviction, namely, that English opinion as a whole is out of sympathy with Indian ideals, is incapable either of understanding them or of giving them a fair hearing, and so is a factor from which nothing is to be hoped. From this emerges the belief that the only course open to Indians is that of pressure and agitation; and out of the latter is presently generated that friction which, in some cases, has developed into an irreconcilable hostility. The objects of such a hatred tend in due course to strengthen the original feeling, upon which they are largely a reaction; and so things go on from bad to worse, causes generating effect, and these effects confirming the causes.

TOLERANCE OF INDIAN FEELING.

To bring about an improvement in this state of affairs, Mr. Woodhouse argues that instead of sporadic outrages we should note rather the remarkable racial tolerance shown for so long by the people of India, the spirit of friendliness and hospitality which an Englishman may everywhere meet in the country, and the ready allowances made for the many fundamental differences of habit, temperament and outlook upon life which separate the European from the Oriental. We should, moreover, note, and give due acknowledgment to the growing spirit of usefulness and public service, the high ideals and the honest self-criticism and efforts at internal reform, which are, all over India to-day, among the accompaniments of the new movement; and we should not be blind to the many difficulties which a people unaccustomed to self-help must necessarily feel when it is, of sudden, stirred with a host of new instincts and is irresistibly compelled to formulate its whole being anew. To judge in this way is no mere sentimentalism: it is rather an essential condition of justice. For of the two opposite types of judgment the kinder and more human is far more likely to approach nearer to the truth.

In discussing the factors of antagonism, Mr. Woodhouse shows how the Indian active Press has almost invariably taken up an attitude of opposition to the Government, and how this gives rise to misconception in the mind of those who only read a single newspaper. For, as he explains, an attitude of this sort, not in the first instance malignant or in any way racial, develops a most important psychological result. "It is soon seen," he says, "by experience that this opposition has little reference to the concrete Englishman or to the concrete relationship between the races. Bring the Extremist into the office, the Englishman into the personal contact, enable them to meet, substitute a human relationship for an abstract relationship, and, if things are at all normal, they will get on admirably together and possibly become the best of friends. It is the abstract relationship, the abstract Englishman, that is odious to many Indians in these days. It is the idea of British rule, as contrasted with and opposed to the idea of self-government, which makes the aspiring Indian feel the enemy of the former."

After emphasising the fact that India thinks and lives deductively and deploring the lack of personal contact between the Indians and the Government, Mr. Woodhouse concludes:—"Psychologically speaking, India is passing through a very difficult time. New forces are playing through her, for which she is not herself responsible, and which, very often, she has not yet learnt either to comprehend very clearly or to assimilate and use. The idealism of the race has been revitalised, and all this idealism is struggling to find outlet for itself. And so every element of difficulty, of obstruction, of inadequacy, has been thrown of a sudden into high relief. The desperate efforts at self-adjustment, of fitting itself to the new environment which is already beginning to open out before it, must continue for a while. Eventually both sides must fall together into the lines of progress and advancement, and the real constructive movement must begin. The movement could not begin earlier, since it needed both for its initial impulse and for its carrying on, the awakening of that inner new spirit, or force, in the Indian nature, which alone could set it going and help it towards its accomplishment. At present this force is still engaged in 'finding' itself. It is entangled in many difficulties, and has not, in some places, even yet way out. So long as this entanglement continues there must needs be something of friction and antagonism; but this, we

sincerely hope and believe, will ultimately pass away, and will yield place to a period of co-operation and progress. And such a consummation may even now be immensely accelerated by checking unkind suspicions, by refusing to generalise hastily on a few facts, and by an effort on both sides, to see the good rather than the ill."

REVOLUTION IN TELEPHONY.

HEART BEATS TRANSMITTED A HUNDRED MILES.

A telephone relay which will have unrecognised effects on the wireless telegraphy of the future, as well as in lengthening the distances over which telephone speech can be heard, was described at the Royal Society of Arts recently by the Institute of Electrical Engineers by the inventor, Mr. S. G. Brown. The invention might be described as a telephone within a telephone, with the understanding that the relay telephone magnifies the sounds while it transmits them.

Mr. S. G. Brown in his address described the principles on which his relay is constructed. As everyone knows, the vibrations from the human voice, or from any other source of sound, are transmitted along a telephone wire to some distance to be received by the telephone. The person who listens at the telephone is really hearing the result of extremely small changes of current. But with the present forms of telephone there is a limit to the changes of current that can be brought about; and there is a limit to the ability of the receiving end of the telephone to recognise these changes of current. Consequently, just as there are in nature some sounds too small and too fine to be heard by the human ear, so in telephony there are vibrations too small to be registered by the telephone's ear. Mr. S. G. Brown's "telephone relay" has a device by means of which much smaller changes of current than have been hitherto used and registered before are now made perceptible, and are converted into defined sounds. This is effected by placing a wire break in the wire carrying the current. At the break in the wire the current is automatically maintained by the current itself, and the two ends of this microscopic air-break are formed by two points tipped with fine needles, which are made to vibrate by a system of levers and necessary incomplete explanation will, however, be equally interested to learn some of the consequences which follow on Mr. Brown's improvement of telephonic instruments. In the first place, the "relay" will extend the distance at which telephone signals can be heard. Sounds, such as spoken words, which can now be heard over a telephone wire to a distance of fifty miles, will be heard at a distance of one hundred miles. By a system of relays within the next few years to be able to speak and to be heard over the telephone between London and Constantinople. One of the economic results will be that of saving the copper in telephone wires. Telephone wires, if they are to carry long distances, have to be made of considerable thicknesses of copper. It will be possible to make them carry much longer distances with thinner wires in future.

The second point, the "relay" by making audible sounds which cannot be heard now, will greatly add to the effectiveness of long-distance wireless telegraphy. Mr. Brown, in his address, described how wireless signals from Clifton in Ireland to Cornwall, which were barely audible in the ordinary telephone attached to the wireless apparatus, could be heard distinctly all over a room when the relay was attached. Hitherto wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic has often been an uncertain and variable thing. With the telephone relays, which make the faintest signals audible, it will become sure and effective. One might say that the "telephone relay" will do for Atlantic wireless telegraphy what the Kelvin mirror galvanometer did for the cables. The same thing is true for the wireless apparatus used to bathe ships. The distances over which communications can be kept up are greatly magnified by these relays; and it will soon be possible to send wireless signals from Whitehall to Alaska, which can easily be heard. Indeed, it has been long desired.

These are the more important aspects of the services which the telephone relay is even now rendering; and the more important changes which it may bring about in telephonic and "wireless" communications. It can also be applied to any telephone in use in order to make sounds louder and clearer. The magnification of sound by the "relay" over an ordinary telephone line is so great as in some cases to be almost painful.

THE ELECTRICAL STETHOSCOPE.

But the more curious possibilities of the new instrument are in respect of its use as a new instrument in medical diagnosis. Everybody knows what a stethoscope is; and how when the doctor's hand is placed on the outer walls of the patient's chest the physician is able to hear the vibrations of the heart—which are sent as sound waves along the stethoscope tube. Mr. Brown has adapted his "relay" so as to make it into a very delicate electric stethoscope. That is to say, the vibrations are transmitted not along a "speaking trumpet," but along what is practically a very delicate telephone. It is so delicate that sounds very much fainter than can be heard along an ordinary stethoscope can be heard along the "relay telephone."

Therefore, possible not merely for a patient to hear the beating of his own heart, but the physician can detect—so greatly are all the heart sounds magnified—anything that is wrong with the heart or its arteries which are producing the beats. More than that, the wire along which these heart sounds are being sent can be affixed to an ordinary telephone, by the aid of the magnifying relay they can be made audible to a listener at the other end of the telephone circuit he be many miles away. It has thus been found possible to telephone heart beats between London and the Isle of Wight; and there is no reason why the physician in Harley Street should not diagnose the heart beats of any patient a hundred miles away. The sound of the heart beat in the telephone, as the present writer can vouch by experience, is very loud, and one seems to hear even the rush of the blood. The instrument can be "tuned" so as to respond to some sounds and to ignore others; and when it is tuned to hear lung sounds, instead of those of the heart, the movement of the air filling the lungs sounds like wind rushing through trees.—*Daily Graphic*.

SUN-WORSHIP IN ENGLAND.

The English sun-worshippers cult called Mardaxman has become sufficiently strong in Canada to propose building a temple of this kind in Montreal. Plans have been prepared, and a temple costing £20,000 will shortly be erected here. The leader of the movement, Saradnat Hassial, declares that the British propaganda is increasing rapidly, and he has hopes of erecting temples in more than one great city in England. A number of wealthy people, he says, are sun-worshippers.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BURNING OF THE GREAT PLEASURE.

Burnson was once asked on what occasion he got the greatest pleasure from his fame as a poet. His answer was: "It was when a delegation from the Right came to my house in Christmas and smashed all my windows. When they had thus attacked me and were starting for home again, they felt that they ought to sing something and so they began to sing 'Yes, we love this land of ours.' They could do nothing else! They had to sing the song of the man whom they had attacked."

FOOT-RULES FOR WOMEN'S HATS.

Mr. Lewis Shank, the Mayor of Indianapolis, who a month ago intimated his intention of appointing women to the city police force and compelled publicans who opened their premises on Sunday to go to church and listen to three sermons for each offence, has now induced the city council to pass a law similar to that recently enacted in Chicago, that hats should not protrude more than half-an-inch beyond the brim of ladies' bonnets. Every police-constable in Indianapolis, the *Chronicle* says, has been furnished with a foot-rule, and the rigid command has been issued to measure any hat-pin which he considers violates the ordinance.

WOMAN OFFERS HERSELF FOR SALE.

A Chicago typist named Elizabeth Magie created a sensation, excitement throughout America four years ago by publishing an advertisement, announcing herself "for sale to the highest bidder." Within a few days she secured international attention. She was invited to lecture all over the country. She wrote a book called "The Slave Triumphant." She is now, the *Telegraph* says, a dramatic reciter in large demand, she invents and patents toys for children in her odd moments, and is generally earning a most substantial income. She is still unmarried, but publication of the fact that she is now living in luxury will bring her offers of marriage from every point of the compass. The advertisement which has given Miss Magie fame and fortune contained the following sentences:—

"For sale to the highest bidder, young woman, American, slave, intelligent, refined, honest, just, poetical, philosophical, broadminded, and big-souled, and womanly above all things. Brunette, large grey-green eyes, full, passionate lips, splendid teeth, not beautiful, but attractive, and full of character and strength. Height 5ft. 3in., well proportioned, graceful, supple. Had a 10,000-dollar education, but can only earn ten dollars a week. Age—well, she is very old, but was not born yesterday. Aristocratic temperament, warm, generous-hearted, kind, gentle, affectionate, bubbling over with merriment and wit, dignified, sedate, staid, and sometimes bowed down with grief at the miseries of humanity. Can appreciate a good story and tell a better; is not a bit prudish, yet is deeply religious, though not pious; has a vivid imagination and unusual psychic powers. Cannot sew a little bit, but can plan a dashing costume. Cannot tell plunk steak from pork chops, but can arrange a small dinner. Doesn't go to church, but obeys the laws of God. Cannot cook, but can create. Longs for milk underwear, but has to put up with cotton, while shallow-pated ladies air themselves and their lapdogs in 5,000-dollar automobiles. She is a crack-jerk typewriter, but typewriting is hell."

WHERE THE GEMS WERE HID.

A search for £20,000 worth of gems, left by Mrs. Theodora Moss, the millionaire widow of a famous New York theatrical manager, who died in January, met with unexpected success. Mrs. Moss, who was of most eccentric habits, developed a craze for shopping. After her death her house was found littered with hundreds of unopened parcels from department stores. But there was no trace of her beautiful gems. It was generally supposed that she had hidden them, but her grandson continued the search, and while examining a hollow pedestal in the drawing-room he accidentally touched a secret spring. The pedestal opened, the *Express* states, showing the gems concealed inside. The discovery was a timely one, since the furniture was being appraised by a dealer who intended to purchase it.

THE EAGLE AND THE BAPTIST.

"Music hath charms to calm the savage breast" may be taken as an axiom, and if we were to doubt the testimony of Mr. Andrew MacLachlan, of Inverness, ought to silence the scepter. A boat was proceeding from Loch Maree to Letterewe for a ghillie's ball. A piper was on board. The piper struck his pipes as he passed Ben Aldrich, and drew a golden eagle from his eyrie. As long as the music continued the eagle remained within grasp of the boat. The piper having finished his strain, the music ceased, and immediately the bird began to fly. As soon as the piper recommenced the eagle at once left his perch and followed the boat. At Isle Maree another boat was dispatched for refreshment, and by the bird through disappointment. On the piper blowing up for a third time the eagle returned to his old position, and followed the boat as long as the music continued.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Very little is heard of the Channel Tunnel scheme in these days, except when on such occasions as the Franco-British Exhibition of two years ago its claims are brought before the public or—as in the present instance—the annual report of the Company is issued. To judge by the excitement very little has been heard during the past year. Receipts from interest and rental overhauling expenditure to the extent of £460, as against £240; and this increases the credit balance of income and expenditure account to £240. The Company presumably still has its 2,000 yards of tunnel near Shal-espeare's Cliff as a tangible evidence of what it intends to do; meanwhile the chief business of the Company is to keep a jealously guarded list of interested parties in the project.

SHAREHOLDERS AS GUINEA-PIGS.

The Milan correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has lately drawn the attention of his paper to the action of an Italian company, the Società Veneta, in offering fees to shareholders who attend the general meeting. Our Frankfurt contemporary remarks that this is by no means the first he has heard of the matter, and instances another example, the Società Lorraine du District and Compagnie in Lunerville, which in order to insure the presence of the requisite number of votes necessary to pass a reconstruction scheme, recently promised a bounty of 1 franc 50 centimes for every share represented at the extraordinary meeting called for the purpose. But the guinea might easily be found to be not worth the candle, if the shareholder is just about the required number, or even if there were a crowded attendance.

WRIGHT AND GREEN'S "PREMIER."

SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you get at home in Scotland.—Adv.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH ORKNEYS.

The Meteorological Office of the Argentine Republic have just completed the sixth year's work at the Scotia Bay Antarctic Station, in the South Orkneys, which was founded by the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in 1904. Mr. A. Lindsay, who has been in charge of the station during 1909, gives us a glimpse of life at Scotia Bay.—The general routine of scientific work is divided into three watches. Meteorological observations are taken every hour, and magnetic observations and astronomical observations as often as found possible. There is plenty of outside work to be accomplished; provisions and coals, if not promptly stored, may be buried in snow from May till November. In many cases snow appears on the ground the whole year round. The party consists of four men—three scientific men and a steward—and, in spite of a confinement which often makes life tedious, there are many pleasant moments to be remembered. Fresh food is essential to the good health of the party. Penguins are plentiful during the early part of the year, and we take full advantage of them previous to April and May. With the exception of a small white bird, the sheathbill, resembling a chicken (which becomes more or less domesticated), we had no companions during the long winter months, and unless we had been fully equipped time would have hung heavily on our hands. The cold is excessive, falling to 40 degrees below zero, but it is not disagreeable like the blizzards which brought tons of drift from the mountains in the vicinity and compelled us to stay indoors, though when sunshine prevails and other conditions are satisfactory sledging and ski-running help to keep us amused and in good condition. Little moonlight excursions are planned and carried out, not so frequently as we could wish, however, as the hourly work at the observatory, which is carried on steadily throughout the year, keeps one or two of us indoors.

THE WELCOME PENGUIN.

In the month of October the penguins come back from the north, and now we have our old friends with us again; but the first arrivals are doomed to die, as we are in want of fresh meat. We have no difficulty in catching them, as they pay us a formal visit and then toddle off to the nesting-places some miles distant. We now anticipate a new item on the "menu," namely, penguin eggs, which has been looked forward to as one of the greatest events of the year. Generally conversation became excited in those days, but could always be relaxed by the penguins, who gave us something new to talk about. The penguins build their nests of small stones, and go about their work with great diligence and patience, taking days and days to complete them. The lazy ones are contented with a small show, but the more energetic never seem to be satisfied, even to the extent of stealing stones from their companions, and this they make a work of art. They walk up to their friend's nest, stand close by with quite a little bill, snatch a stone, and toddle off as hard as their little legs can carry them. During the breeding season they have their allotted places in the colony, and we beside the fellow who chances to wander from his place, as in all probability he will have a rough time, and the chances are he does not come out alive. Robbing them of their eggs is rather a painful duty, but there was always one consolation. We were not the only thieves. All the different species of birds in the neighbourhood practically lived at the expense of the penguin during this period, and they had most curious methods in extracting the eggs. The gulls and hawks and snowbirds become a thing of the past, and we with keen delight look forward to the month of December, with its long days, practically no night. Seals are becoming plentiful again and many young are about, and a young seal's steak in the way of a change is not to be discarded. With the mild weather the glaciers begin to open up, and great rumbling noises are heard. From the surrounding tops tons of ice fall below, and one is now restricted to a very small area for recreation, but the hopes of being released soon counteract our troubles.

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

The very marked change in public opinion with regard to the taking of alcoholic drinks, and the entirely different view taken about total abstinence to that which was held only a few years ago, is, says the *Banquet Gazette*, one of the most curious facts of modern times. Anybody at middle-age can easily recall how in his early life the taking of alcohol was generally acknowledged as a sign of proper manhood, and that total abstinence was looked upon as merely a fat of the effeminate. Compare this with the change of habit and thought of the present day. How rapidly the opinion has begun to open up, and great rumbling noises are heard. From the surrounding tops tons of ice fall below, and one is now restricted to a very small area for recreation, but the hopes of being released soon counteract our troubles.

The fact, however, remains that total abstinence has grown rapidly in popular favour, and is now almost as common as moderate drinking, while habitual drunkenness is practically confined to the very lowest of the people. One might say, drunkenness without shame is now only known among the degraded. Whatever may have been the cause the result has been a surprise even to its advocates, for to the great majority of these temperate drinkers was not considered harmful to the physique, but merely a wasteful indulgence in a luxury which did no good. That it helped very greatly to longevity and immunity from disease was in no way realised, and in fact the temperate drinker was fully persuaded that a little alcoholic stimulant was as necessary for well-being as a sound train. Practically the whole of the medical profession of that date were of the same opinion. They looked upon total abstinence as undesirable and believed that alcohol was one of the best remedies in certain diseases. It was prescribed freely and large quantities were annually used at all the hospitals.

It was the carefully kept statistics of the insurance companies and their attitude which first opened the eyes of the world to the vital advantages of total abstinence, and the harm that even very moderate indulgence in alcohol might cause. The medical profession soon by discontinuing the practice of prescribing alcohol in cases where previously it was regarded as beneficial, if not absolutely necessary.

FOR SKIN



AND SCALP

For every use in preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have no rivals worth mentioning. For affections of the skin and scalp of young and old that torture, disfigure, itch, burn, crust and scale, they succeed when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. In the Colonies: Singapore, 10, Raffles Place. Agents: Messrs. J. & J. G. S. & Co., Ltd., 10, Raffles Place, Singapore. Sole Agents for the Straits Settlements and F.M.S.: Messrs. J. & J. G. S. & Co., Ltd., 10, Raffles Place, Singapore.

The present views of men who have made it their business to study the vital statistics of the nation over many years are expressed in the words of Mr. William Kingsham, managing director of the "Scepter" Life Association. "Those who don't drink don't die so fast." This, he said, was "in a nutshell the teaching of the evidence afforded by various life insurance societies during recent years." He also called attention to the fact that general accident insurance companies allowed a reduction of 10 per cent for total abstainers, and that the secretary of one of the first societies to give a premium reduction for abstinence had told him that they did not find it advantageous to be so much in their greater immunity from accidents as in their more rapid recovery when stricken down by accidents.

THE DRAGON FLAG.

The sight of the dragon flag suggests the question to an American writer whether the dragon was real or imaginary. Did such a creature ever live? The Britons have some clues to it in the legend of St. George, and the Chinese have taken it as their national emblem. By inheritance the Japanese and Koreans cherish it in their art, and among something like half a billion people the splay-clawed monster with a bushy tail is quite as real a reminiscence of natural history as the charging buffalo is to American youngsters or the growling wolveness is to the lads of Wisconsin. Both these animals, a few centuries hence, will, despite the care of park keepers and zoos, be as extinct as the dragon or the pterodactyl, the other two monsters that Noah either overlooked or couldn't lure into the compact stalls of the ark. We shall never know what became of the dragon any more than our posterity of 4910 will know what became of the elephant or the grizzly bear—let alone the dodo and the octopus-roosevelts. The world is pretty old and had its great populations before Adam. Indeed, if we figure backward on the basis of four grand-parents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents to every one of us, and on by geometrical progression, we shall find the population heaped up like cordwood in the Year One. Anyhow, there were enough people around in early times to clean up the mastodons and sabre-toothed tigers, and the dragons, if used. Or, perhaps, the dragon family was engulfed with Atlantis, leaving only a few refugees on the surviving terra firma. To set the fashion in Oriental art, who knows? It is at least reasonable to believe that no exact definite item of natural history as the dragon looks to be—and one so very like in its physical structure to minute shrub and tree carnivores which is best seen when magnified on canvas—could have been the mere product of somebody's imagination. The dragon stands for more than an artist's bad dream. It is no figment of a samurai spree. It may easily have been as much an ancestor of the crocodile as the five-toed horse of Wyoming's geological graveyard was of the twentieth century racing steed.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 3rd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately to slightly in Vladivostok & S. Japan and fallen moderately over N. China.

A depression, which probably is moving Eastwards, is lying over China to the North of the Yangtze valley. Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan. Fresh S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shores of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 8.52 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

S.E. & W. winds, fresh; squally, thunder storms.	S.E. & W. winds, fresh or strong.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Liancooke	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Business Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMERIC"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1910. [8]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Offices to the FIRST FLOOR of No. 8, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL (Corner of Lee House Street). HASTINGS & HASTINGS. Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [692]

G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CARPENTERS, CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, SCORERS, SHOR-MAKERS or LEATHERWORKERS for the period of 12 months, commencing 1st July next, to H.M. NAVAL YARD.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and when filled in should be deposited in the Tender Box at the Main Gate of the Yard not later than Noon, WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, 1910.

W. T. HOCKADAY, Chief Constructor.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [705]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS.

By the Use of

SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents,

SIEMSEN & Co.

(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

[494]

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

CHOICE AUSTRALIAN

BEEF.

LAMB.

MUTTON.

AND

RABBITS.

[42]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm. With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

報新外中港香 CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.

Chinese Daily Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. HEDLEY G. WHITE has taken Charge of our Business in this Port and is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [691]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day returned to the Colony and established myself as a STOCK and SHARE BROKER at the undermentioned address. W. G. WORCESTER, 1, Princess' Buildings, Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [710]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of PERCY SMITH & SETH, for some time carrying on Business as Public Accountants at 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere, is This Day Dissolved by Mutual Consent.

Mr. H. PERCY SMITH will continue to carry on Business at the above-named premises, and Mr. J. H. SETH at No. 4, Lee House Street.

H. PERCY SMITH.

J. HENNESSEY SETH.

Witness: C. E. H. BEAVIS, Solicitor, Hongkong.

Dated 31st May, 1910. [711]

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st JANUARY, 1910, £19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital ... £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... £3,250,000

Paid-up Capital ... £1,212,500 0 0

II. Fire Funds ... £3,234,753 7 10

The Underwriters, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [308]

FEDERAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD. OF ZURICH.

THE Underwriters have acted as GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for the past 15 years, and continue to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

DADY BURJOR & Co., General Agents.

28, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. [685]

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a Liquid Food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic. Highly recommended by the local medical profession in Cases of DEBILITY after MALARIA, from OVERWORK or other causes, ANEMIA, NERVOUSNESS or DYSPEPSIA. Samples on Application. SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. [1519]

NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED

EX-ENGLISH MAIL.

STYLISH BATHING DRESSES and DOTTED, BLACK, MUSLIN, CHECK and COTTON, BLACK, ELASTIC BELTS, Cotton and Silk, UNDERSKIRTS, assorted designs and Shades, PIQUE with black dots, HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gent's, FRILLINGS, &c., &c., &c. You will find our range INCOMPARABLE for Quality, Style, and Prices.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central,

Corner of Zetland Street.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [707]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LING STREET, (2nd St. west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [495]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO

Sole Agents.

[535]

GRAU & CO.

27, DES VOUX ROAD.

Dealers in

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE

STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910.

Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage

Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post

Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys,

Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited. [475]

BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" Sparklet Syphons

enable you to produce the purest,

freest Soda Water obtainable.

SAFER AND CHEAPER

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SYPHONS ... at \$2.00 each.

BULBS ... at 0.90 per box.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Can obtain at London price from

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS

246 and 248, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Hongkong. [481]

AUCTION

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 4th JUNE, 1910, at Noon, at The Government Gunpowder Depot, Green Island, 987 Bags of

SALT PETRE.

Terms: As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1910. [715]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

STEAM Launches, Steel Lighters, Wooden Lighters, Steam Cranes (travelling and stationary), Steam Hoists, Lidgerwood Steam File Driver, Diving Pump and Dress, Hand Grabs, Capstans, Hand Winches, Driving Pulley, Bolls and Nuts, Hook Bolts, Clutch Bolts, Barrel Bolts, Galvanized Spikes, File Shaws, Chain Hoists, Iron and Brass Screws, Differing Piles, Rolled Steel Joists, Steel Channels, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Roofing Washers, Angle Iron, Cast Iron Columns (suitable for building construction) White-washing Machines, Canvas Sewing Machine, Patent Fire Escape: "WELLS" Light, "Kirkson" Light, Acetylene Lamps, Hand Pump, Thedolite and Levelling Staff, Ronco Duplinox, Comptonizer, Telescope (on tripod), JAMES LEE and Co., Auctioneers.

Apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910. [595]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING PORTIONS of MARINE LOTS 31 and 35, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT

No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER

FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—

G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,

Engineers, &c.,

PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [94-168]

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 156, PRAYA EAST, From 1st June.

ALSO

OFFICES, at No. 2, PEDDER STREET, from 1st July.

Apply—

MESSRS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [706]

TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 2, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.

Cheap Rental.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN

PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [693]

TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 10, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, Six

Rooms, with a Small Garden.

Apply to—

E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,

14, Arbuthnot Road,

Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [694]

TO LET.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road,

recently vacated by Institution of

Engineers and Shipbuilders.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Victoria Buildings, Rooms suitable for Offices.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [90]

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road, Central,

corner of Lee House Street

Apply to—

MESSRS PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,

5, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in

occupation of Messrs. JARDINE,

MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [89]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

the 4th JUNE, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms,

A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

(JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON).

Comprising:—PRISM BINOCULARS, POWERFUL BINOCULARS, SILVER-BACKED MIRRORS, COMBS and BRUSHES, COMBINATION CABINET OF FISH and FRUIT KNIVES and SERVERS, SILVER FLOWER VASES, ROSE BOWLS, SILVER-MOUNTED SCENT BOTTLES, CHINA VASES, PHOTO FRAMES, PURSES, FISH EATERS, SET of CARVERS in CASE, All quality TEA and COFFEE POTS, SUGAR BASIN, CREAM JUG, TABLE DESSERT and TEA SPOONS, TABLE and DESSERT FORKS, MEAT CARVERS, best quality BREAKFAST CRUET, 4 and 6-Bottle CRUETS, JELLY and BUTTER DISHES, &c., &c.,

Ladies' and Gent's GOLD-CASED WATCHES, ALBERTS, LONG GUARDS, DIAMOND and other PRECIOUS STONE RINGS, BRACELETS, BANGLES, Ladies' HAND BAGS, BEAD GUARDS and other FANCY JEWELLERY,

Also A Few Lots of FINE TURKISH TOWELS, LACE CURTAINS 4 1/2 yds. long, SATIN QUILTS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and SERVIETTES, &c., &c.

On View on THURSDAY, P.M. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As Usual.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1910. [698]

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nai Chong Road.

GOLDOWN, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K.

A HOUSE in Chifon Gardens.

OFFICES in 16, Des Vaux Road Central.

"DIAMOND" No. 15, Dundell Street.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GOLDOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also, NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [325]

TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,

Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.

A Grateful Wife



Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking everything possible has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—the Phosferine way. The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, diminished with every dose of Phosferine. This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that before, during, and after child-birth she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road, Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air failed to make any headway. He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/6 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help both before and after child-birth, as it supplies just the strength needed at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Indigestion, Maternity Weakness, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Premature Decay, Headache, Hysteria, Mental Exhaustion, Brain-Fag.

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.
The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Spain, H.M. the King of Greece, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/6, 2/6, and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/6 size.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
AGENTS:—CALDEBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

BOVRIL

The Supreme Achievement in
Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

PROGRESS IN TYPHOID PREVENTION
Vaccination as a preventive of typhoid fever has been tried on hundreds of thousands of persons in the last few years, and the results seem to have been favourable, although the records have been very incomplete. In the Boer War, there were 100,000 inoculations among British soldiers, apparently reducing the cases of typhoid to about ten per cent. of the proportion among the un inoculated. Anti-typhoid vaccination was begun in the United States Army in February, 1909, and of about 135 cases of typhoid fever in 75,000 men only one was in a man who had been vaccinated. British experience seems to show that the period of protection is about three years. A so-called "negative phase" soon after inoculation, with increased liability to the disease at that time, has been an argument against the practice, but Major F. F. Russell of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, finds that the vaccination does not predispose to the disease in an epidemic and that there is no evidence of a negative phase. If the inoculation is given during the incubation period, the severity of the disease is lessened.

GYPSEUM SULPHURIC ACID.
A new source of sulphuric acid has been sought in European countries, where pyrites and similar sulphides are scarce. H. Troy has experimented with a pure gypsum that is very abundant in the basin of the Danube, Russia, and has mixed this with a calculated proportion of pure silica, or quartz sand, and heated to redness for 30 or 40 minutes in a platinum crucible. The presence of iron as impurity considerably quickened the process. The sulphuric acid was so hot that it was decomposed into sulphurous anhydride and oxygen on being given off in water, but the two gases were readily recombined. The final product is sulphuric acid free from arsenic and of exceptional purity.

BORON AS A FERTILIZER.
Like manganese, boron has been found by a French experimenter to have a catalytic effect in increasing crops. With maize, rape and turnips, 3 grams of boric acid per square yard raised the yield 50, 21 and 32 per cent., respectively. If the proper proportion is used, there is no increase of ash or contained boron in the products.

MEASURING INTELLIGENCE.
We have arrived at the age of precision, when everything is accurately tested and weighed and assigned its proper valuation, and to make the human inventory complete it has become necessary to gauge even so abstract a possession as intelligence. How to make this test satisfactorily is still an unsolved problem, admits Prof. R. S. Woodworth, an American Association-psychologist. It is now quite easy to measure the senses, and bodily movement, and the simpler kinds of judgment, but even these do not give an adequate idea of mental efficiency, and it is concluded that no single test can do justice to so complex a trait as intelligence. Quickness in grasping a novel situation and directness in meeting it without useless effort are two important features of intelligent action. The so-called "form test," applying to these qualities, uses a number of differently shaped blocks, with a board having holes to match, and the person under test is required to fit the blocks into the holes in the shortest possible time. This crude method simply separates out a low order of capacity. It seemed to show that whites, Indians, Eskimos, Ainus, Filipinos and Gingalese have about the same average faculties, but that the Igorot and Negro of the Philippines and the Pygmy of the Congo take lower rank. An exact estimate of racial or individual intelligence is as far off as ever.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAT.
Heat storage, instead of storage of electric current, is the plan of G. G. Bell, a London engineer, for keeping electric lighting stations employed in the daytime. An iron block 18 inches high and 12 inches in diameter is covered with magnesia to prevent the escape of heat, and in the hollow centre is enclosed a removable electric heating unit in several sections. As the heating unit is raised to a high temperature, the iron block becomes hot, remaining so indefinitely. Unlimited heat for cooking is provided, and as the current is switched on only during the hours when light is not required, it is supposed that central stations can reduce the cost to that of less convenient and cleanly systems of heating. The apparatus supplies hot air, steam or hot water for house heating.

WATER AS A ROUGH FILE.
The bronze propeller-blades of the *Mauritanian* showed wear to a depth of 4 to 23 inches in three months. Dr. O. Silberrad, finding that the water had acted as a rough file, showed that the engines had run 174 revolutions per minute, developing 68,000 horse-power; and the perimeter of each 17 foot propeller had travelled in a spiral path 105 miles an hour, transmitting to the water 17,000 horse power.

NEW STAGE LIGHTING.
In the new stage lighting at the Imperial Opera of Berlin, Forbny, the Spanish designer of the system, uses an arc lamp, and the rays are not thrown directly upon the scene, but are reflected from silk bands unrolled and not in position by pulleys. This causes the light to become perfectly diffused. The stage fittings include a steel sky in the form of a quarter of a sphere, and the dead white coating given this sky causes it, in the diffused light, to give the illusion of unlimited space. By a special device, clouds are shown in apparent natural motion. The clouds are painted on screens, and their reflection from slowly rotated mirrors causes them to appear to be moving slowly across the sky. These ingenious appliances said to be readily operated and effective, seem to add to stage productions an unusual and pleasing realism.

A FIREDAMP DETECTOR.
A simple detector for dangerous gases in mines, the invention of Sir Henry Cunygham and Prof. John Cadman, is a piece of sheet asbestos that has been twice steeped in strong ca-

bonate of soda solution, with the addition of a little hydrochloric acid. The prepared asbestos is secured in a suitable holder for moving it into the lamp flame. The detector is pushed two-thirds through the flame just above the wick, when a slight foggy orange halo appears around the flame toward the upper part of the asbestos, and if firedamp is present a yellowish conical cap surmounts the halo, varying in size with the proportion of inflammable gas contained in the air.

CACTUS BREAD.
Bread plants of the *Kaffir* described by an American botanist are a small group belonging to the cactus family, and known botanically as *Euphorbia*. There are about twenty species, known only in Africa, and but one or two—which extend northward into the tropics, are confined to South Africa. The stems of the plants are buried in the ground for several months. The mucilaginous centre or pith is taken out and dried, and is afterward made into cakes like bread.

A HEAT-SAVING KETTLE.
For saving the heat wasted in boiling water, a novel idea is a detachable jacket leading the flames and hot gases of the fire around the kettle.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

ECENTRIC HAIR DRESSING.
Eccentricity is the order of the day, and the smart woman looks very mad indeed. Her maid-silhouette is crazy enough, without the addition of the portentous hat, but a further extravagance is seen when the latter is taken off, and the coiffure revealed. Perhaps the opera is the best place to judge of the hairdressing. The bandage, so painfully suggestive of a surgical dressing, continues to afflict the speed-ster, but it is now given occasionally a new position which makes it more desperately annoying than ever. The whole of the hair is gathered up tightly on the crown of the head, then stuffed with something that gives it the shape and size of the head-portion of a hay-maker's sunbonnet. This puts out several inches from the head at the back, at an angle of 45 with the ears. The bandage is then applied, and has the appearance of fastening this ridiculous coiffure to the head. In one instance, seen at the opera this week, it had worked the nails needed to give it probability from this point of view. They were diamond staves, it is true, but they served. Another coiffure quite spoiled the pretty looks of an otherwise very attractive little lady. The hair was drawn back very tightly from behind the ears, then tied tight at the back, divided in two parts, and that on the right side hung out over the right eye in a flat, depressing swoop which greatly inconvenienced the wearer, for she kept applying a nervous, tentative finger to stray hairs that worried the eye in question. The other portion of the hair was coiled up in a kind of bow thrust through with a jewelled prong. A twisted chignon of quite a different shade from the rest of the hair was pinned by more prongs upon the otherwise destitute back of the head.

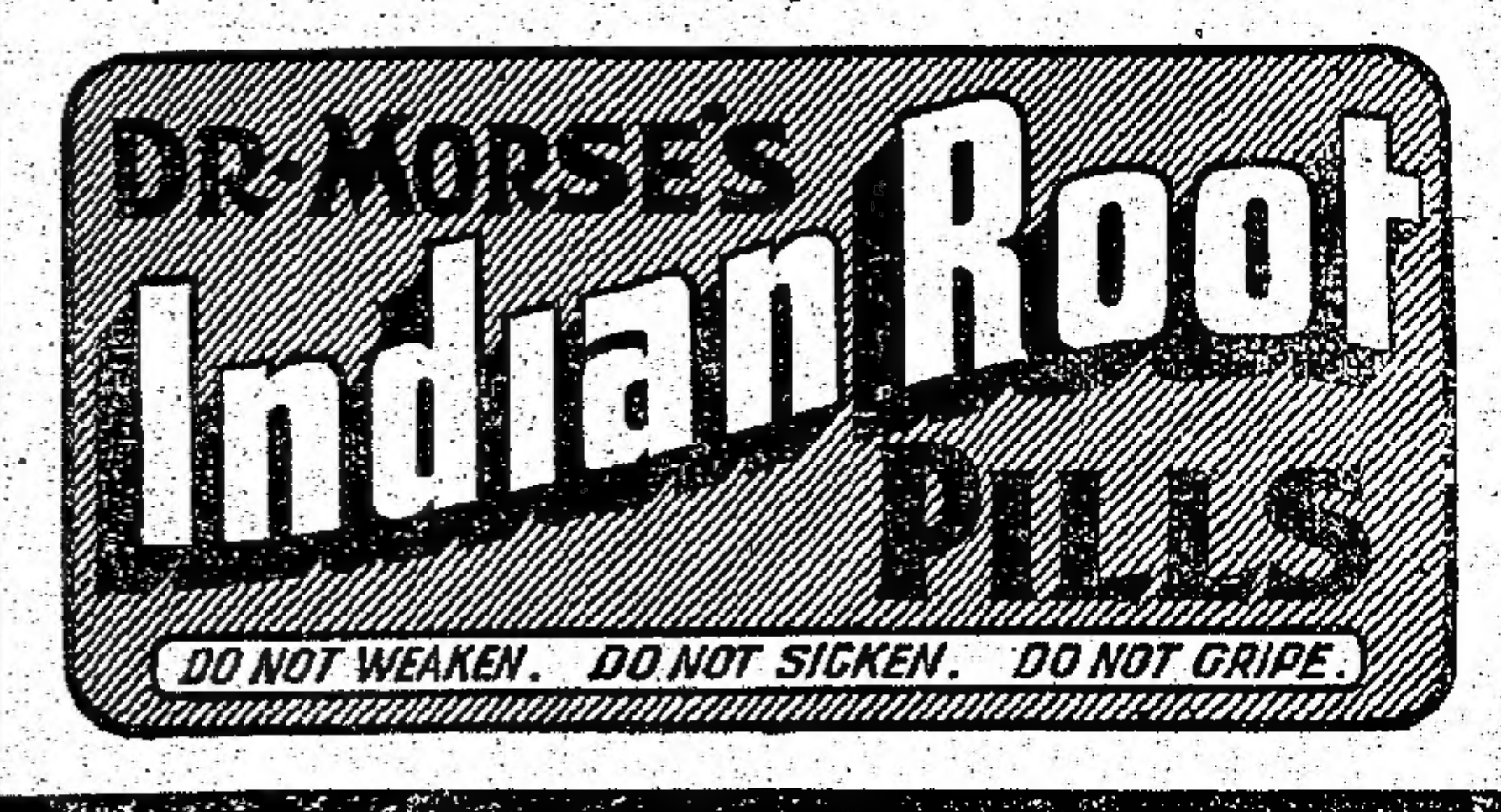
SOME PRETTY FASHIONS.
Apart from the mermaid gown there are some really pretty fashions followed by the sensible majority of our country-women. The draped foulards, voiles, and painted muslins are so arranged as to display the lines of the figure without unduly obtruding them. The ugly tightness of skirt across the back, as seen in some of the newest cloth, or cashmere, gowns, would be impossible in the thinner materials referred to. They would split. Consequently, the most graceful gowns will be seen in these. One model is princess shape at the back and skirt with long, shaped plastron of fine embroidery down the whole of the front. This, by the way, could be replaced by Paisley silk or the new cretonne (which is really linen). Another good model is princess in front, but at the back has very flat pleats inserted a few inches below the waist. These cling in to the figure in conformity with the mode of the moment; and yet allow freedom of movement. But even this model is sometimes converted into a hobbling contrivance by a band of plain material across the back between knees and ankles. Everyone vituperates this senseless and ungainly fashion, so one hopes that it soon may disappear. Unfortunately, however, some of the most hideous fashions seem to thrive upon abuse. Witness the crinolines of the mid-Victorian days.

THE TWO-MATERIAL GOWN.
Spotted forehead and plain coloured soft silk make up agreeably in a costume. So do the new shot materials with self-coloured, so long as the fashionable but disgusting wide band of plain material on the skirt be carefully avoided. Sometimes this wide band (at least ten inches) is in cloth or satin, with the fulness of the skirt gathered into it. The result is a tight skin-pinch at the back which was first introduced among us by the Japanese kimono. It is far

PIMPLES, BOILS & BLOTCHES.

A person suffering from eruptions in the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the discomfort and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels Nature asserts herself and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blotches. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause by removing the disease from the Blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the liver and strengthening the kidneys, which filter the blood and drive out the impure matter through the bowels.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 25, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.



from graceful, especially on large-boned women, whose bones are well, even superfluously, clad in flesh. Satin is the favourite stuff for this band on light summer gowns. In fact, satin is the material of the moment, whether for trimming or for costumes.

THE REIGN OF SATIN.
The satin tailor-made has already been referred to in this column, and its development has now reached the dimensions of a craze. It is as soft and supple as muslin, and clings to the figure even more closely than that material. A favourite way of making it up is to have three very flat tucks on the skirt, entirely without fulness, and the coat is sometimes made with a tuck round the edge. More often, the coat is embroidered on the back and the top of the fronts, perhaps a little on the sleeves, or, if not, on the small turn-back cuffs that so often finish the short sleeves above the elbow. If the rest of the jacket is plain, the turn-down collar is embroidered, and the cuffs, if any, to match. It must be noted that there is no looseness or fly-away, floppiness about this season's coats. They fasten across the chest with perfect fit, and if the back does not fit in at the waist, it is cut straight, not to jut out above the waist as many of last year's did.

THE NEW CRASH COATS.
The long straight coat will be worn all the summer through in linen, in crash, in tussore, and also in thinner materials. The walking suit has its short jacket, or its long coat, according to taste. Racing ladies prefer it long. The new crash has the advantage of not being easily crushed. The coats made of it are black, white, cream, or in any of the new colours. A good example is in tussore colour, with neat, tailor-finished collar, and cuffs of foulard spotted pink on a creamy ground. Another is white with a black satin collar and revers cut in one, and fastening with three jet buttons at the left side below the waist. The same model is made with a collar of the same shape, but carried out in black blue satin. The sleeves of these coats are all long and fitting.

THE KNITTED COAT.
The new knitted coats are in silk and in very tempting colours, such as Wedgwood blue, red-green, chestnut, sulphur, white, and cream colour, also tomato red and pale currant pink. Being porous, they are very hygienic, and are admirable for motoring. Here, again, the sleeves are down to the wrists. There are a few sensible fashions left.

THE COLOURED CHAUSSEUR.
Stockings are being dyed in every possible colour, to match the dress materials, and shoes will soon equal them, in extent of tint. As it is, Parisians are wearing bright red stockings and shoes with red heels with their navy serge suits. A favourite colour for stockings is mauve, and subtle shoes are made to match them. Green is another pet colour, and antelope grey, which has a hint of yellow in it, is liked for wearing with costumes in tones of khaki, tan or sand colour. Gaiters are seen with green black satin suits, but Englishwomen do not incline to follow this fashion.

FAIRY PATTERNES REGNANT.
There is such a rage for Fairy patterns that those whose gowns have to last any time will refrain from indulging in this little flutter of the fashion, knowing that over-popularity leads inevitably to a reaction by making the thing common. Yet some of the effects are very charming. A pale mauve cashmere has revers of greenish bluish Paisley with odd red lights in it. Nothing could be lovelier in point of colour. Why, then, spoil the whole by adding a band across the back, midway between knee and ankle, catching the fulness in and reducing the width of the skirt to about a yard, if so much? A girl wearing an absurd skirt of this kind was very nearly run over in Bond-street recently. Attempting to cross the road, she grew hurried, tried to run, but could not for the narrowness of her skirt, and fell just under the wheel of a taxi. The driver saved the situation, but it might have had a very different sequel.—X. AND Z. in the *Globe*.

A TRAINED NURSE
USES AND RECOMMENDS
NEWBROS
HERPICIDE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

POPE CHESLER, N.Y.
"About three years ago I was troubled with my hair falling out at an alarming rate.
"A friend of mine induced me to try a bottle of Newbro's Herpicide, which I did, and it did me so much good that I have used it ever since. I can gladly say it has made my hair grow very thick and stopped it from falling out. It certainly has no equal, and I gladly recommend it."
(Signed) ANNA M. BRODE.

A DOCTOR'S REPORT.

DENVER, COLORADO.
"Knowing the composition of Herpicide, I can state that it contains nothing injurious. In twenty-five per cent. of the cases of baldness, a neglected dandruff can be considered as its immediate exciting cause or associated condition. Your Herpicide will, in the vast majority of cases, cure and prevent the continuation of dandruff. It is an elegant and ideal hair dressing."
(Signed) V. T. McHILLCUDDY, M.D.
Medical Inspector Mutual Life Ins. Co., of N.Y.

More men and women get actual results from the use of HERPICIDE than from all other hair remedies combined.

AT DRUG STORES.—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to The HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample, BE SURE YOU GET HERPICIDE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SPECIAL AGENTS.

282-B

THE MALARIA PARASITE
DEFIED.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR SUFFERERS.

The interest in Malaria to every dweller in China is necessarily overwhelming, for its constitutional effects are so far-reaching and its devastating power is so great that it is constantly spoken of as "The Scourge of the Tropics."

As is generally known, Malaria is due to parasites which feed on the active substance—the hemoglobin—of the red blood corpuscles. The patient thus suffers from Anemia, and as the microbes multiply and the blood is further destroyed the condition degenerates into what is known as Cachexia, an impairment of the general tissue vitality which involves the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and other systems. The Malaria patient complains of many depressing symptoms, including loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, digestive disorders, lassitude, wasting and ever increasing weakness—all of which make life a burden.

Happily, through the discovery of a preparation which is so powerful in overcoming these terrible after effects as quinine is in curing the early rigors of Malaria, the disease has lost its terrors.

This preparation is Sanatogen, the most powerful revitalising and restorative agent the world has known, which has produced effects described by doctors as little short of marvellous in saving life and restoring moribund patients to perfect health.

Sanatogen derives its power from the unique nature of its constituents. These are glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with milk protein, the chief body-building element of milk, by an intricate scientific process protected by Royal Letters Patent. The resulting product is so easily assimilated by the body that it is absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. Sanatogen's action in Malaria is due to its ability to repair the ravages of the Malaria parasite on the red blood corpuscles. It restores them to their full health, power and activity, thus curing the anemia. It tones the nerves, energises the brain, nourishes the system and, in this way, overcomes the Cachexia.

How rapidly it restores the blood is proved by a case, reported in the medical papers, in which the blood corpuscles of an Officer in the Navy increased half a million per cubic centimetre and the Hemoglobin 44 per cent. with a fortnight's use of Sanatogen.

Malaria has a peculiarly bad effect on children, whose growth it retards markedly. When given Sanatogen, such children rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health and grow normally.

Malaria also produces the appearance of premature old age in adults. Sanatogen removes this appearance and the patient rapidly looks younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was in his life.

The letters received from physicians, from men of distinguished position and from patients generally who have testified to the extraordinary cures wrought by Sanatogen are numbered by the ten thousand.

Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Napier Ramont Depot, Babugari, United Provinces, India, writes:—

"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, India, writes:—

"I was a broken-down wreck of a man, as far as health goes, and had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, Brainfag, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better—may, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a restorer of life is to people in the Tropics, who have the awful feat to fight against."

What is true of Malaria is equally true of Dysentery, Enteric Fever, and the other depressing conditions which are so prevalent in tropical climates. Sanatogen may be obtained from all chemists. Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, will forward, post free, to all applying for it, a copy of a brightly written pamphlet, "How to keep Well in Tropical Countries," by a physician on mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

[1273]

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commended by the Queen to this Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."

"Far superior to ordinary guides."

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

LONDON "A brilliant book."—The Times.

AND E. T. COOK, M.A.

24 Maps and Plans.

60 Illustrations.

10 Maps 5s.

ENVIRONS.

NORTH WALES.

80 Illustrations.

12 Maps; 5s.

DEVON AND CORNWALL

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne Hastings

Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley

Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford

Worcester, Gloucester, Llandrindod Wells,

Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towy, Barnmouth

Dolgelly, Harlech, Cricketh, Trawell,

Llandudno, Rhyl, Betws-y-coed, Isle of

Wight and Channel Islands should send for

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS 1s. each.

1. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD

A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

Llandudno: DARLINGTON & Co.

LONDON: SIMPKIN & Co.

AFRICAN GAME TRAILS.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

GREAT HIPPO HUNT.

We spent one entire day with the row-boat in a series of lagoons near camp, which marked an inlet of the lake. We did not get any hippo, but it was a most interesting day. A broad belt of papyrus fringed the lagoons and jutted out between them. The straight grass of the belt, with their feathery heads, rose high and close, forming a mass so dense that it was practically impenetrable, save where the huge bulk of the hippos had made tunnels. Indeed, even for the hippos it was not readily penetrable. The great monotony of a papyrus swamp becomes wearisome after a while; yet it is very beautiful, for each reed is tall, slender, graceful, with its pale flowering crown, and they are typical of the tropics, and their mere sight suggests a vertical sun and hot, steamy swamps, where great marsh beasts feed and wallow and bellow, amidst a teeming reptilian life. A fringe of papyrus here and there adds much to the beauty of a lake, and also to the beauty of the river pools, where clumps of them grow under the shade of the vine-tangled tropical trees.

The open waters of the lagoons were covered with water-lilies, bearing purple, or sometimes pink, flowers. Access to the broad lily pads was the curious "lily tractors," or papyrus, richly coloured birds, with toes so long and slender that the lily pads would support them without sinking. They were not shy, and their varied colouring—a bright chestnut being the most conspicuous hue—and singular habits made them very conspicuous. There was a wealth of bird life in the lagoons. Small gulls, somewhat like our black-headed gull, but with their heads grey, flew screaming around us. Black and white kingfishers, tiny red-billed kingfishers with colours as brilliant as the fish they flashed like jewels in the sun, and brilliant green bee-eaters, with chestnut breasts, perched among the reeds. Spur-winged plovers clamoured as they circled overhead near the edges of the water. Little rails and red-legged water hens threaded the edges of the papyrus, and grebes dived in the open water. A giant heron, the Goliath, flew up at our approach, and there were many smaller herons and egrets, white or parti-coloured. There were small dark cormorants, a larger ones, with white throats, and African ruddy ducks, and teal and big yellow-billed ducks, somewhat like mallards. Among the many kinds of ducks was one which made a whistling noise with its wings as it flew. Most plentiful of all were the coots, most resembling our common bald-pate coot, but with a pair of horns or papillae at the hinder end of the bare frontal space.

DANGEROUS MONSTERS.

There were a number of hippo in these lagoons. One afternoon after four o'clock I saw two standing half out of the water in a shallow, eating the water-lilies. They seemed to spend the fore part of the day sleeping or resting in the papyrus or near its edge; toward evening they splashed and waded among the water-lilies, tearing them up with their huge jaws; and during the night they came ashore to feed on the grass and land plants. In consequence these killed during the day, until the late afternoon, had their stomachs filled, not with water plants, but with grasses which they must have obtained in their night journeys on dry land. At night I heard the bellowing and roaring. They fight savagely among themselves, and where they are not molested, and the natives are timid, they not only do great damage to the gardens and crops trampling them down and shovelling backfist into the huge mouths, but also become dangerous to human beings, attacking boats or canoes in a spirit of wanton and ferocious mischief. At this place, a few weeks before our arrival, a young bull, badly scarred, and evidently having been misbehaved by some bigger bull, came ashore in the daytime and actually attacked the house, and was promptly shot in consequence. They are astonishingly quick in their movements for such shapeless-looking, short-legged animals. Of course they cannot swim in deep water with anything like the speed of the real swimming mammals, nor move on shore with the agility and speed of the true denizens of the land; nevertheless, by sheer muscular power and in spite of their shape, they move at an unexpected rate of speed both on dry land and in deep water; and in yellow water, their true element, they gallop very fast on the bottom, and splash and waded among the water-lilies, and they must be shot in the brain. If they are found in a pool with little cover, and if the shot can be taken close up, from firm ground, there is no sport whatever in killing them. But the brain is small and the skull huge, and if they are any distance off, and especially if the shot has to be taken from an unsteady boat, there is ample opportunity to miss.

DIFFICULT SHOOTING.

On the day we spent with the big row-boat in the lagoons, both Kermat and I had shot each of us hit, but neither of us got his game. My shot was at the head of a hippo facing me in a bay about a hundred yards off, so that I had to try to shoot very low between the eyes; the water was smooth, and I broad my legs well and fired offhand. I hit him, but was confident that I had missed the brain, for he lifted slightly, and then went under, nose last; and when a hippo is shot in the brain the head usually goes under nose first. An exasperating feature of the shooting is that, save in exceptional circumstances, where the water is very shallow, the animal sinks at once when killed outright, and does not float for one or two or three hours; so that one has to wait that length of time before finding out whether the game has or has not been bagged. On this occasion we never saw a sign of the animal after I fired, and as it seemed impossible that in that situation the hippo could get off unobserved, my companions thought I had killed him; I thought not, and unfortunately my judgment proved to be correct.

Another day, in the launch, I did much the same thing. Again the hippo was a long distance off, only his head appearing, but unfortunately not in profile, much the best position for a shot; again I hit him; again he sank, and look as hard as we could, not a sign of him appeared, so that everyone was sure he was dead; and again no body ever floated. But on this day Kermat got his hippo. He hit it first in the head, merely a flesh wound; but the startled creature then rose high in the water and he shot it in the lungs. It now found difficulty in staying under, and continually rose to the surface with a plunge like a porpoise, going as fast as it could toward the papyrus. After it we went, full speed, for once in the papyrus we could not have followed it; and Kermat finally killed it, just before it reached the edge of the swamp, and, luckily, where the water was so shallow that we did not have to wait for it to float, but fastened a rope to two of its turtle-like legs, and towed it back forthwith.

There were others in the lake. One day we saw two playing together near the shore; and at first we were all of us certain that it was

some big water snake. It was not until we were very close that we made out the supposed one big snake to be two others; it was rather interesting, as giving one of the explanations of the stories that always appear about large water snakes, or similar monsters, existing in almost every lake of any size in wild country. On another day I shot another near shore; he turned over and over, splashing and tumbling; but just as we were about to grasp him he partially recovered and dived to safety in the reeds.

A DESPERATE CHARGE.

On the second day we went out in the launch I got my hippo. We steamed down the lake not far from the shore, for over ten miles dragging the big, clumsy row-boat, in which Cunningham had put three of our porters who knew how to row. Then we spied a big hippo walking entirely out of water on the edge of the papyrus at the farther end of a little bay which was filled with water-lilies. Thither we steamed, and when a few rods from the bay, Cunningham, Kermat, and I got into the row-boat; Cunningham steered, Kermat carried his camera, and I steadied myself in the bow with the little Springfield rifle. The hippo was a self-confident, truculent beast; it went under water once or twice, but again came out to the papyrus and waded along the edge, its body out of water. We headed towards it, and thrust the boat in among the water-lilies, finding that the bay was shallow, from three to six feet deep. While still over a hundred yards from the hippo, I saw it turn as if to head into the papyrus, and at once fired into its shoulder, the tiny pointed bullet smashing the big bones. Round spun the great beast, plunged into the water, and with its huge jaws open came straight for the boat, dromedaring and splashing through the thick-growing water-lilies. I think that its chief object was to get to deep water; but we were between it and the deep water; and in trying to pass to one side it charged straight for the boat with open jaws, bent on mischief. But I hit it again and again with the little sharp-pointed bullet. Once I struck it between neck and shoulder; once, as it rushed forward with its huge jaws stretched to their threatening utmost, I fired right between them, whereat it closed them with the dash of a spring trap; and then when under the punishment it swerved for a moment, I hit it at the base of the ear, a brain shot which dropped it in its tracks. Meanwhile Kermat was busy taking photos of it as it charged, and as he mentioned afterward, until it was dead he never saw it halt in the "fader" of his camera. The water was so shallow where I had killed the hippo that its body projected slightly above the surface. It was the hardest kind of work getting it out from among the water lilies; then we towed it to camp behind the launch.

CHORAL COMPLIMENTS.

The engineer of the launch was an Indian Moslem. The fireman and the steerman were two half-naked and blue-skinned Kisias. The fireman wore a blue head chain on one ankle, a brass armband on the opposite arm, a belt of short steel chains, a dingy blanket (no loin cloth), and a skull cap surmounted by a plume of ostrich feathers. The two Kisias were unconsciously entertaining companions. Without any warning they would suddenly start a song or recite, usually an impromptu recitative of whatever at the moment lay on their minds. They chanted for half an hour over the foot of the "Bwana Makuba," great master or chief—my name in the killing the hippo; laying especial stress upon the quantity of excellent meat it would furnish, and how very good the eating would be. Usually one would improvise the chant, and the other join in the chorus. Sometimes they would solemnly sing complimenting my songs to one another, each in turn chanting the manifold good qualities of his companion.

Around this camp were many birds. The most noteworthy was a handsome grey eagle owl, bigger than our great horned owl, to which it is closely akin. It did not hoot or scream, its voice being a kind of grunt, followed in a second or two by a succession of similar sounds, uttered more quickly and in a lower tone. These big owls frequently came round camp after dark, and at first their notes completely puzzled me, as I thought they must be made by other beasts. The bird was very tame, and the birds were in no way like our home birds. Loring trapped quantities of mice and rats, and it was curious to see how many of them had acquired characters which caused them superficially to resemble American animals with which they had no real kinship. The sand rats that burrowed in the dry plains were in shape, in colour, eyes, tail, and paws strikingly like our pocket gophers, which have similar habits. So the long-tailed gerbilles, or gerbille-like rats, resembled our kangaroo rats; and there was a blunt-nosed, stubby-tailed little rat superficially hardly to be told from our rice rat. But the most characteristic rodent, the big long-eared, jumping springhairs, resembled nothing of ours; and there were tree rats and spiny mice. There were grey monkeys in the trees around camp, which the natives shot.

A GREAT BAG.

I did not wish to shoot again unless I had to, but stood motionless, with the little Springfield held at the ready. A head burst out twenty yards off with a lively and blundering over one eye, giving the hippo about as much resemblance to a disappointed prize-fighter, and the disappointed prize-fighter. Two half-grown boys, stupid from fright appeared, and stayed up for a minute or two at a time, not knowing what to do. Other heads popped up, getting farther and farther away. By degrees everything vanished, the water grew calm, and we rowed over to the papyrus, moored ourselves by catching hold of a couple of stems, and awaited events. Within an hour four dead hippos appeared: a very big bull and three big cows. Of course, I would not have shot the latter if it could have been avoided, but under the circumstances I do not see how it was possible to help it. The meat was not wasted; on the contrary it was a godsend, not only to our own porters, but to the natives round about, many of whom were on short commons on account of the drought.

Bringing over the launch we worked until after dark to get the boat out of the difficult position in which he lay. It was nearly seven o'clock before we had him fixed for towing on one trestle, the row-boat towing on the other, by which time two hippos were snoring and blowing within a few yards of us, their curiosity much excited as to what was going on. The night was overcast; there were drenching rains qualls, and a rather heavy sea was running, and I did not get back to camp until after three. Next day the launch fetched in the rest of the hippo meat.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your Complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamoisee, Lait Chamoisee and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamoisee will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents

[467]

FREE—Sample LACE COVER sent with Illustrated Book of 1,000 Bargains.

PEACH'S Patent LACE CURTAINS

55 YEARS REPUTATION. Makers of CONTRENET LACE CURTAINS. Double strength. Latest Catalogue. The Largest issued. Post FREE. LACE, SERGE, TAPESTRY, and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CASEMENT FABRICS, TABLE LINEN, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR, BOOTS AND SHOES, COSTUMES, GENTS' CLOTHING, FURNITURE. Knockdown makes for Shipping. A WHOLE WAREHOUSE in Book form to look through. IMPORT YOUR OWN GOODS. British made and reliable. WRITE TO-DAY.

SAMPLE CURTAIN PARCEL 22/6. All Patent CONTRENET MAKE, durability guaranteed. 2 pairs good quality Point Lace Design Curtains, 3½ yds. long, 60 ins. wide, worth 7/6 per pair. 1 pair Handsome Curtains, rich old Lace, 3½ yds. long, 60 ins. wide. (Three White or Blue). 1 pr. Curtains, Ribbon and Bow design, 5 yds. by 43 ins. 1 Duchess Toilet Set of Six Lace Covers. POSTAGE PAID 22/6. Direct from the Actual Makers. Price List at the Office of this paper, IF YOU WANT THE FREE GIFT SEND DIRECT TO:—SAML. PEACH & SONS, Box 694, THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND. [612]

TABLE DAMASK PARCEL 21/6.

2 White Damask Table Cloths, 2½ yds. by 2 yds. and 2 White Damask Table Cloths, 60 ins. by 58 ins. both rich Scroll and Floral Designs, homed. 2 Half Bleached Table Cloths, hard wearing. 2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths, 2 Handsome Tray Covers, both Irish Hand embroidered and drawn thread. Delivered to your home. POSTAGE PAID 21/6. Greatest value ever offered.

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £10,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [230]

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Acid for Urinary Weakness, Paralysis, Strabismus, Neuritis, Dizziness, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Hysterical Disorders, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Organic Conditions of the System, caused by "No Efficiency of the Vital Forces."

The Effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Mucous, Febrile and Disturbing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self Treatment of the above cases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World. MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS IN HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & Co.



COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before. "WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Root and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women, and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

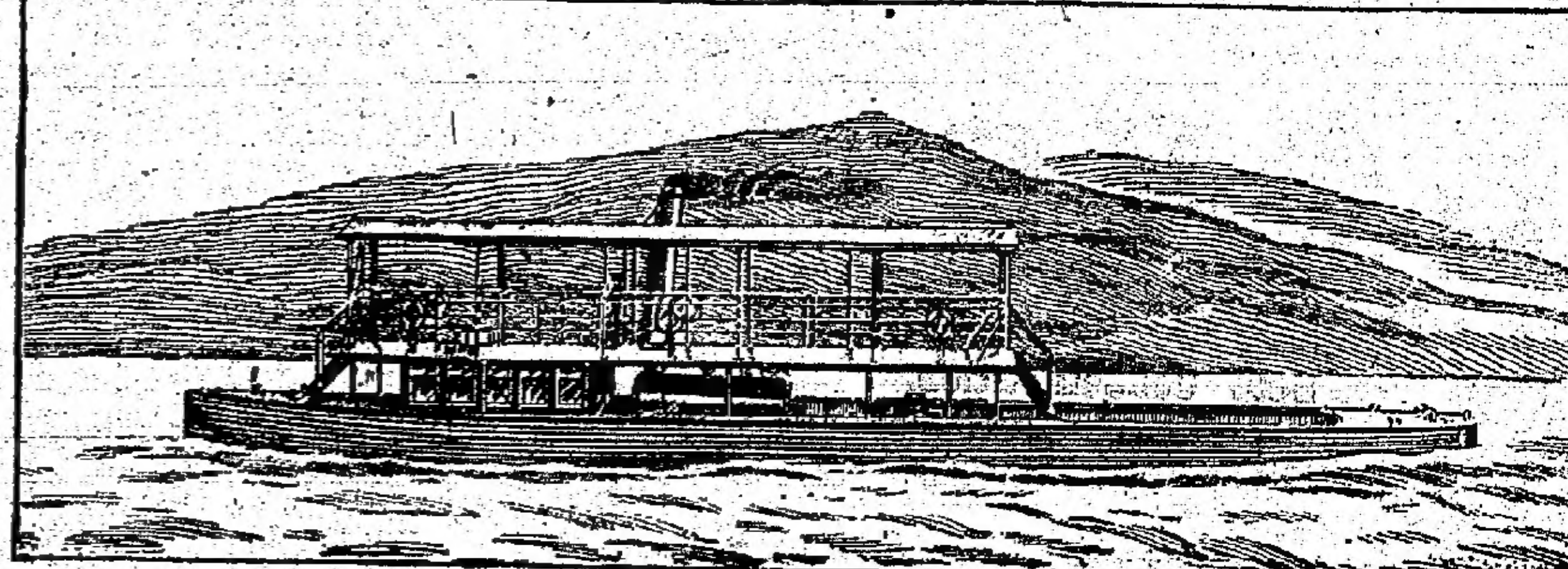
From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.

No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Scotch Road, Shanghai. [714]

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.

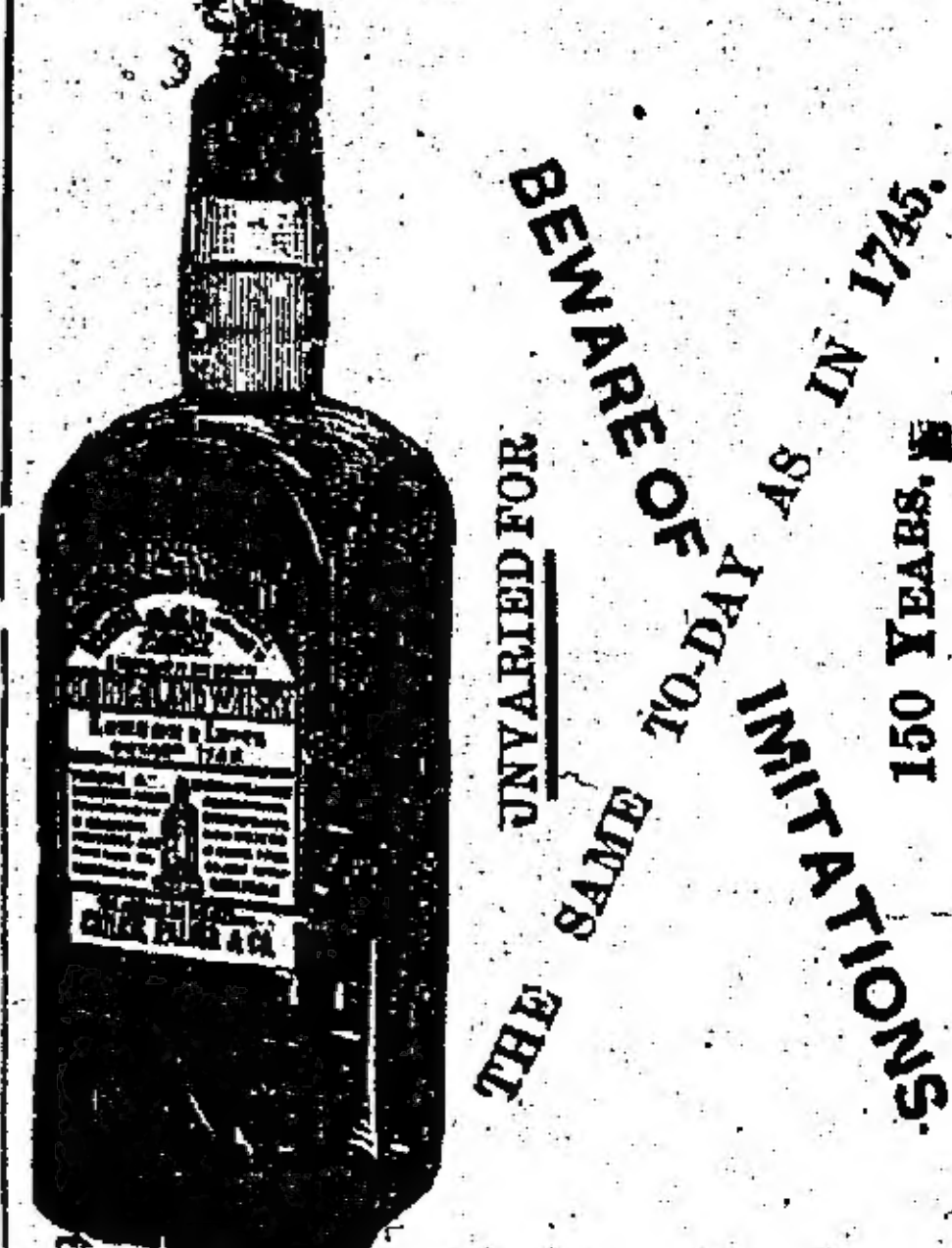


YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to:—

YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

LANUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LANUAN COAL-FIELDS Co., Ltd., who are prepared to Supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines Steamers land of the Wharves. Quick despatch Telegrams: "Labor Lanuan." Agents: BRADLEY & Co., Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [628]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA. (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMITAMADA, Collieries. SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals. HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KAKATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW. Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRADING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co. For Particulars apply to H. OISHI, Manager, No. 2, Pedder, Street, Hongkong, Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE antichen Bekanntschaften des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton worden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden. KAISERLICH-DEUTSCHES KONSULAT. Canton, den 15. Dezember, 1909. [1544]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntschaften aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1910 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen. KAISERLICH-DEUTSCHES KONSULAT. Swatow, den 16. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE antichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hothow werden im Jahr 1910 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen. KAISERLICH-DEUTSCHES KONSULAT. Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

NOW ON SALE.



THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland to India, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the Directory a full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, giving every detail in connection with the place, its History, Topography, &c., &c. The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts, is set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Colony and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps, and Plans, pp. 1882, \$10.00. Directory only pp. 1390, \$6.00.

The Directories and Descriptions are of

CHINA	INDIA	CEYLON	AFRICA
Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Yokohama, Kobe, Manchu, etc.	Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, etc.	Canton, Hongkong, etc.	South Africa, East Africa, etc.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

CHINA	INDIA	CEYLON	AFRICA
Hankow, Shanghai, etc.	Calcutta, Bombay, etc.	Canton, Hongkong, etc.	South Africa, East Africa, etc.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS

CHINA	INDIA	CEYLON	AFRICA
Hankow, Shanghai, etc.	Calcutta, Bombay, etc.	Canton, Hongkong, etc.	South Africa, East Africa, etc.

THE CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, although condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

It was years ago universally pronounced to be the cheapest work of the kind anywhere published, and although very much enlarged and improved in every way, the price in silver is now below the equivalent of 25 sh., at which it was originally published.

It is published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press, and can be had from, and Advertisements sent through the principal Book-sellers in Asia and through—

LONDON: Messrs. F. & J. W. Mason, Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

MY WIFE THE THIEF.

BY TOM GALLON.
(Author of "The Second Dandy Character," "Meg the Lady," etc.)

I cannot now think what it was that induced me to visit Mr. Lattimer Sharpley; I never liked the man, and I cordially disliked his wife. But when a man asks you point blank to visit his country house, and you decline, and he then pins you to another date; you cannot well insult him by saying that you will not under any circumstances visit him simply because you don't like him. Which was my case with Lattimer Sharpley.

Lattimer Sharpley is a prosperous man, and he lives in a prosperous way at Magnay Court, which is situated somewhere in the county of Essex. He has a big house and a big wife, and at the time I write his one child, a daughter, was about fifteen years of age. Betty Sharpley might have been a nice child, if she had had the good fortune to choose other parents.

I was in a bad temper when I started, and was in two minds about sending a telegram, declaring that I was ill, or that some one had died—any excuse, in fact, that would serve. I reflected, however, that that would only be putting off the evil day; because Lattimer Sharpley would simply pin me down to another date the first time we met. So I shrugged my shoulders, and made the best of it; and went down one rainy afternoon to Magnay Court, determined that I would get away as soon as possible on the following day.

I am bound to admit that both Lattimer Sharpley and his wife made much of me, and were extremely hospitable. I thought that the lady spoke rather too loudly, and dressed rather too loudly, and wore rather too many diamonds; but, after all, that was a matter which concerned herself and her husband, and which certainly did not concern me. The child Betty was pretty and spoilt and pet. When Mr. Lattimer Sharpley had finished making a pump handle of my arm, he introduced me, with something of a flourish, to his wife, who stood beaming.

"My dear, this is my great friend—I may say my only friend—Mr. Gregory Castleden. As you know, I like young men, and I like this young man in particular."

"Most pleased to meet you, Mr. Castleden," said Mrs. Sharpley. "In fact, any of my husband's friends—at any time—Her voice trailed off, and I was left to imagine all the pleasant things the lady had in her mind.

I was the only guest at dinner, it appeared, and we were not a very cheerful company, when one remembers that Mr. Lattimer Sharpley sat at one end of the long table, with Mrs. Sharpley facing him, and that Betty and I sat at opposite sides of the table. I noticed that Betty was a little to one side, and that another place was laid; but for some time there was merely an empty chair there, and I wondered a little for whom it was placed. Then, as we were half-way through the soup, someone glided quickly into the room, and slipped into that chair. I looked up, and, as I did so, looked into the most extraordinary eyes I think I have ever seen.

They were deep, dark eyes, set in a face that was deep, dark eyes; and the face belonged to a young woman of about three or four and twenty years of age, dressed completely in black. So startling was her coming, in that fashion, that I found myself staring at her in the rudest way, until by chance she caught my eyes, and flushed a little, with what seemed to be annoyance.

"You're late, Miss Deering," said Betty perky.

"I'm sorry," said the girl in a low voice. "No one made any attempt to introduce us, and I wondered who she could be. But I got a clue when presently, in the midst of conversation, Betty broke in with a remark to Miss Deering to the effect that she wasn't going to do any lessons on the following day, because her mother had promised her a holiday. And thus I guessed that the girl with the white face and the dark eyes was the governess. And Mr. and Mrs. Sharpley were the sort of people that do not think it necessary to introduce a governess to a guest."

However, I was deeply interested in the girl, and I determined that I would teach them a lesson in ordinary good manners. So, after a little pause, I turned to Mrs. Sharpley, and pointedly asked her to introduce me. She stared at me, and then she stared at her husband; and then she turned to the girl by name. "Miss Deering—Mr. Gregory Castleden. Miss Deering is my daughter's governess, Mr. Castleden."

As Mr. Lattimer Sharpley talked about nothing but stocks and shares, and Mrs. Lattimer Sharpley talked about nothing but her self and her diamonds and her servants, I was so far bored as to try to get into conversation with the governess; but I signally failed. She gave me an answer now and then to my remarks—only just raising her eyes for a moment to mine, and then quickly lowering them. But she was so pretty, with her dazzling white skin, and her dark hair and dark eyes, and was so obviously a lady, far above Lattimer Sharpley and his wife, that I would have given a great deal to make her talk to me. I did not know then how soon and how strangely I was to have my wish gratified.

I had been saying something to Mrs. Sharpley about the beauty of the country, when she broke in rather fretfully about its drawbacks. "The country's all very well—but it ain't always as safe to live there as people make out. I always tremble for the safety of my diamonds, and I'm not at all sure you shan't all be murdered in our beds some night for the sake of 'em. There's been quite a number of burglaries round about here lately; and the men have always got clean away."

"They'll have all their work out now to take anything from this house, my dear," said Mr. Sharpley. "In the first place, they wouldn't know where to look—in the second place, they've got to get that safe open, and it's one of the strongest ever made. Don't you worry about your diamonds, my dear."

"I've a sort of presentiment that something's going to happen to them," said the poor lady, nervously touching a brilliant necklace that dangled round her capricious neck. "But still, as you say, they're pretty well hidden away at night—aren't they?"

I thought that I might have an opportunity of speaking to Miss Deering after dinner; but Mr. Lattimer Sharpley stuck to me like wax, and did not let me out of his sight. Incidentally he showed me the very ingenious safe that had been contrived for the keeping of his wife's diamonds.

It was in the big, substantially furnished room he called the library; a room lined with books from floor to ceiling—books which I am convinced he never read. Taking me by the arm, he marched me up to one corner of the room, and touched the binding of the sixth volume of a sumptuous looking Shakespeare; and the whole six volumes opened, out (for the backs formed a door in themselves) and disclosed inside the steel door of a safe, built into the wall. As I murmured my surprise and admiration, Mr. Lattimer

Sharpley, with a cautious glance round about him, walked over to the fireplace, and took up a little bronze Indian god from the mantel-shelf, and unscrewed its head. When the head was laid aside, he shook out into the palm of his hand a little steel key, and looked around at me with the air of a man who had performed a successful conjuring trick.

"There you are, you see; and the key doesn't open a riddle, I had made like that to it. Even if any burglar barged round the safe—which is most unlikely—he would not find the key; and this little Indian chap isn't valuable enough for anybody to notice. I had the head made to screw on, and the key just fits it."

"It's a most excellent idea," I said; "but you shouldn't tell all your guests. Suppose I made up my mind suddenly to turn burglar?" Mr. Lattimer Sharpley seemed to be immensely tickled at the mere suggestion, and declared that he must tell Mrs. Sharpley; it was too good a joke to be lost. Then we joined the ladies, and Miss Deering was commanded to play for us, and even to sing, after the rebellious Betty had flatly refused to do either.

I got rid of Mr. Lattimer Sharpley somewhere about midnight; and I settled myself down with a cigar in the library—glad to be alone at last, and feeling in no mood for bed. Gradually the book slipped to my knee, and then to the floor, and I lay back in my chair, idly smoking, and thinking of the pretty governess, and wondering what sort of a life she had led in that house.

About one o'clock in the morning I got up, and threw the remains of a second cigar into the fireplace, and prepared to go to bed. The house was deadly still; somewhere outside in the distance I could hear the faint bark of a dog. I got to the door, and switched off the electric light; I turned into the corridor outside—and suddenly became aware that someone was coming down the stairs, and advancing towards me.

I heard the faint splash of skirts. I do not know what instinct made me do it; but I drew back, and went again into the library. I thought if someone were coming about the house it was no business of mine, and I would let them go on their way before I mounted to my room; but perhaps there was a different feeling in my mind. Indeed I know now that my thoughts flew instantly to those six volumes of Shakespeare, and to the little Indian god whose head I had screwed off.

I hid gone back to the room, leaving the door open; and the person who now came in, actually brushed against me in entering the room. I heard quick breathing, but could see no one for a moment; until this slight wanderer came to the fireplace, where a mere glimpse of fire still burned. And then, with a sudden leap of my pulses, I saw that it was a woman, and that she wore a black dress. Her face, above the light of the fire, I could not see; but I knew that she was groping for something on the mantelshelf, and I felt I knew what it was.

She moved away from the fireplace after a moment, and went to the corner of the room where the safe was hidden. I heard, in the intense stillness of the room, the faint creak of the little door as it was swung back; then the soft click of the key in the lock of the steel door. My duty lay plain in and clear before me. I moved noiselessly across the thick carpet and put my hand on the switch, and suddenly flooded the room with light.

I heard a startled exclamation, and saw the governess standing there, with her hand actually in the safe. And so for a moment she stood, staring at me, her lips moving slightly as though she strove to form words. After that moment or two I closed the door, and moved slowly towards her. And all that time she had not moved, save to drop the hand that had been in the safe to her side.

"What are you doing?" was my rather lame question.

"Can't you see what I'm doing?" she retorted defiantly. "I'm stealing."

"You don't look the sort to make a good thief," I answered. "Surely you know what it means; surely you understand that you'd be caught."

"I thought everyone was in bed," she said, drawing in her breath quickly, almost like a sob. "I don't mean to cut in that way. I answered. 'I mean that an inexperienced girl like you would not know how to dispose of diamonds; you'd be trapped at the first move.'"

"How do you know that I'm inexperienced?" she asked defiantly. "How do you know that I'm new at this work?"

"You don't look like a thief," I said gently. "You've got some strong motive for what you're doing, don't you? Was the money you might get from these things for yourself; someone is behind you?"

It was a random shot, but it hit the mark. She looked at me for a moment as though she would hotly deny it; then she lowered her eyes, and very slowly nodded her head. For my part, I seemed to see some sordid love story in this—seemed to know that some brute was behind the girl, using her to do his work.

"If you'll let me go," said Miss Deering in a low voice, "I swear to you that I will make an excuse, and leave the house at the morning; I swear to you that you were too quick for me, and that I have taken nothing."

"I'll let you go on one condition," I answered steadily. "You must tell me who is behind you, and for whom you are doing this thing."

"I—I can't," she faltered, looking wildly round about her. "Won't you let me go?"

I moved across the room, still keeping between the girl and the door, until I came to the fireplace. "I will count five, Miss Deering—down—below—I ring this bell, and rouse the house. I want to give you a chance, and I shall count very slowly indeed."

I thought she was going to faint; she stood there, swaying slightly, and I own that my heart ached for her. I did not quite know what to do, and I was very certain that I was not going to ring the bell; but I meant to get the story out of her. So I began to count.

"One—two—three—four—"

"Stop!" she cried out suddenly. "I'll tell you."

"Sit down there," I said, indicating a chair—and first give me the key."

I took the key from her hand—a hand that trembled—and looked up the safe, and closed the sham books against it. Then I slipped the key back into the body of the little Indian god, and screwed on his head.

I have been half mad with grief and fear; I haven't known what to do," said the girl, and her eyes were fixed on mine. "I am, and he's my brother. He's younger than I am, and I promised that I'd look after him. And I saw myself falling in that promise, if I couldn't get a lot of money suddenly."

"For your brother?" I hazarded.

She nodded, and I saw two bright tears drop from her eyes on to her tightly clasped hands. "He's been drunk and foolish—lost money in gambling. Frank is the dearest boy in the world, Mr. Castleden," she went on earnestly, raising her eyes to mine. "But he's too young to be knowing about the world plane. I've had two letters from him in the last day—so—here is the last one. You may read it; you will know that I am speaking the truth."

"I know that already," I answered her gently, waving the note aside.

"Read it—read it!" she whispered, holding it out to me.

I took the sheet of paper, and read the boy's scrawl upon it. It began—"My dear Dad"—and it said plainly that unless he had three hundred pounds within twenty-four hours he should not trouble about him any more. He had taken the money from the firm where he was employed; there was no chance that he could pay it back without being discovered.

"You see that he began by being a thief—and I follow him," she said bitterly, with a little smile. "And I would have stolen, too; I would do anything for him," she added with a sudden flash of her dark eyes.

"Now I'm going to keep my word—and you can go back to your room, and one will ever know anything about it," I said. "And tomorrow I'll find this boy, and set things straight for him. I will, indeed."

"But you can't do that," she urged quickly. "You're an utter stranger to me, Mr. Castleden. Frank and I must fight our own battle."

"I've the best reason in the world, Miss Deering—and some day I'll tell you," I said looking at her earnestly.

She had turned to answer me when we both stopped, looking at each other, and realizing someone was coming downstairs. I looked helplessly about me, wondering what I should do, and wondering if we could hide—wondering, above all, what excuse I could make for being in this room at that hour with the governess. Miss Deering, for her part, covered her face with her hands, and shuddered.

"It's too late," she whispered. "I shall have to tell the truth."

The door opened, and Mr. Lattimer Sharpley came in, followed by Mrs. Sharpley and by Betty. They had all evidently risen from their beds, and Mrs. Sharpley stood in the doorway, staring in blank amazement at Miss Deering and at me. But by that time I had made up my mind what to do. I froze, and uttered an impatient exclamation and turned upon the intruders.

"Is anything the matter?" I demanded sharply.

"Matter?" Lattimer Sharpley turned upon his wife and blinked his eyelids. "Half-past one in the morning, and you and this girl out of your beds, and down in this room?"

"Miss Deering—go to your room," said Mrs. Sharpley. "I'll talk to you in the morning."

"Miss Deering—stay where you are," I said boldly. Then, turning to the astounded woman, I went on with what calmness I could muster, fearing always on outbreak from the trembling girl. As some explanation is necessary, Mrs. Sharpley, may tell you that this lady is my promised wife. I had a groom behind me, but I went on recklessly. "We've known each other for—for quite a long time; but I didn't know she was down here at this house. I couldn't get a chance of speaking to her all the evening, and so we agreed to meet here. Now perhaps you'll let us alone, and not interfere in a matter that doesn't concern you."

"That's all very fine," said Lattimer Sharpley. "But how was it that the burglar alarm was rung in the middle of the night? I didn't tell you about the burglar alarm—did I?" he asked cunningly.

"I was showing the safe to Enid," I answered calmly, though with my heart in my throat.

I persuaded Lattimer Sharpley and Mrs. Sharpley; sheer impudence did that. But it took something very different from sheer impudence to persuade Enid to what was in my heart; and it took a much longer time. But I succeeded at last even in that.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely vegetable remedy for all cases of intestinal worms, perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

Keating's Worm Tablets are sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

SAVARESS'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficient because absolutely pure. English or No. 100 of capsules. Full directions. All English. Insist on SAVARESS'S.

KEYMER, SON & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Chemists, 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The discovery of a new and powerful medicine, which is a great advance on all other remedies, and is a great discovery for the human race.

THERAPION

Unquestionably the most powerful medicine ever introduced into the world, and is a great discovery for the human race.

The discovery of a new and powerful medicine, which is a great advance on all other remedies, and is a great discovery for the human race.

THERAPION

Unquestionably the most powerful medicine ever introduced into the world, and is a great discovery for the human race.

Lemco

Lemco is a godsend in out-of-the-way corners of the earth. In cooking, Lemco makes the plainest fare palatable and nourishing; in sickness, Lemco provides a strengthening easily-digested food of utmost value. Lemco is highly concentrated pure fresh beef. No preservatives, yet, where fresh meat goes bad at once, Lemco keeps absolutely good. No other Beef Extract is so reliable as Lemco—no other so delicious or strong. The purity of every ounce is guaranteed.

Opinion about Lemco:

"As Medical Missionary in India, I frequently used Lemco as a Tonic. We always have it in our dispensaries out here."

—India.

LEMCO
4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH

is of the greatest importance to everyone for the sake of health and appearance.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Thoroughly cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, whitens and preserves them, eradicates the formation of Tartar, Prevents, and Arrests Decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath.

Contains Nothing Gritty or Acid, 2/6 per box. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritable Conditions. No one makes any attempt to introduce us, and I wondered who she could be. But I got a clue when presently, in the midst of conversation, Betty broke in with a remark to Miss Deering to the effect that she wasn't going to do any lessons on the following day, because her mother had promised her a holiday. And thus I guessed that the girl with the white face and the dark eyes was the governess. And Mr. and Mrs. Sharpley were the sort of people that do not think it necessary to introduce a governess to a guest.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

MERRYWEATHERS' "UNIVERSAL" HAND-POWER PUMP

With Metallic Body and Gun-metal Pump.

For Fire Protection, Watering Plantations, Emptying Ponds, Draining Land, Pumping, Agriculture, General Pumping Purposes, &c.

Strongly made and nothing but out of order. Ask for Illustrated List.

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PUMPING MACHINERY.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS,
63, Long Acre, W.C., London.

RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER

Beware of imitations.

RIGAUD & CO.
PARFUMERS
8, rue Vivienne, 8
Paris-France

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.
RUBBER COMPANIES. SINGAPORE.

Date of formation	Capital	Subscribed	Number of Shares	Issue Value	Paid up to	Shares Unissued	Company	Quotations	Last Dividend
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Alor Gajah Rubber Estate	4.00	...
1909	\$750,000	600,000	140,000	5	5	...	Ayer Panas Rubber Estates Co.	12.50	...
1909	\$285,000	75,000	750,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	Alangar-Rubber Estates, Ltd.	0/9	...
1909	\$210,000	1,500,000	...	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co., Ltd. (fully paid)	31.25	30% in '09
1905	\$180,000	151,300	15,130	10	10	5,120	Balgownie Rubber Estate, Ltd.	31.00	100% for '09
1905	\$90,000	35,250	470,000	2 1/2	1/8	...	Batang Malaka	5/6	...
1904	£30,000	20,197/10/-	10,000	1	1	6,250	Batu Caves Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	18.00	50% for '09
1909	£80,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.15 1/2	...
1909	£100,000	68,908	67,816	1	1	...	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.65	...
1909	£100,000	98,908	22,184	1	10/-	...	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	2.17 1/2	...
1907	£30,000	25,500	24,000	1	1	18,000	Bukit Lintang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	7.00	...
1903	£70,000	50,700	50,700	1	1	3,300	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co., Ltd.	22.50	...
1910	\$500,000	500,000	50,000	10	10	...	Bukit Timah Rubber Estates, Ltd.	53.00	80% for '09
1906	£25,000	£30,000	30,000	1	1	...	Cassfield (Klang) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.10 1/2	...
1910	\$750,000	700,000	70,000	10	10	...	Chan Kat Serdang Estate Co., Ltd.	18.00	...
1909	£200,000	62,500	12,500	10	5	...	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	14.00	...
1909	£225,000	175,000	1,750,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	Chersonese (F.M.S.) Estates, Ltd.	0/-	...
1909	£16,000	10,000	10,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	Cleary Rubber Estate	2.15 1/2	25% in '09
1904	£16,000	10,000	6,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	Cleary Rubber Estate 5 per cent. Pref.	2.15 1/2	28 1/2% in '09
1905	£75,000	63,007	62,007	1	1	1,000	Consolidated Malay Rubber Est., Ltd.	1.16 1/2	20% in '09
1906	£110,000	102,500	102,500	1	1	7,500	Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	0.00	50% for '09
1909	\$550,000	475,000	475,000	1	1	...	Elphinstone Estates, Ltd.	4.00	...
1909	45,000	40,000	40,000	1	1	...	Edinburgh	7.00	...
1909	45,000	40,000	40,000	1	1	...	Federated Selangor	7.00	...
1907	£90,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Gelondra Malay	3.50	...
1907	\$300,000	300,000	300,000	1	1	...	Glensay Plantations, Ltd.	22.00	...
1909	\$800,000	680,000	40,000	17	17	...	Heven Rubber Planting Co., (f.p.)	10.00	...
1909	\$600,000	150,000	30,000	10	5	...	Horvitz Rubber Estate	7.10 1/2	15% in '09
1906	£310,000	305,000	305,000	1	1	8,784	Highlands & Lowlands Para R. Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	10.10 1/2	25% in '09
1904	£50,000	30,000	30,000	1	1	2,500	Inch Kenneth Rubber Estates, Ltd.	37.00	...
1909	\$250,000	200,000	20,800	10	10	...	Indragiri (Sumatra) R. & G. Perolia Co., Ltd.	9.15 1/2	...
1905	\$65,000	65,000	55,000	1	1	...	Kapar Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	nominal	...
1909	£200,000	182,500	105,000	2 1/2	1 1/2	...	Kamuning Perak	10.15 1/2	30% in '09
1906	£180,000	180,000	180,000	1	1	...	Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Ltd.	52.00	...
1907	£300,000	200,000	20,000	10	7	...	Kombok Rubber Estate Ltd.	1.10	25% for '09
1907	£100,000	90,000	30,000	1	1	10,000	Labu (F. M. S.) Rubber Co., Ltd.	7.15 1/2	10% for '09
1907	£320,000	269,780	70,550	1	15/-	52,005	Landron Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	7.00	0% in '08
1906	£125,000	75,000	30,000	250	1	25,000	Leclary Rubber Estates, Ltd.	6.10 1/2	...
1905	£100,000	98,324/8/-	883,244	2 1/2	2 1/2	16,758	Lienggi Plantations, Ltd. (Ordinary)	2.17 1/2	165% in '09
1907	£140,000	115,000	10,000	1	1	...	London Asiatic R. & T. Co., Ltd.	8.15 1/2	3% for '08
1909	£220,000	75,000	150,000	1	10/-	...	Lumut Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.10 1/2	...
1906	£400,000	300,000	115,000	1	1	...	Malacca Rubber Plantations 7 1/2 per cent. Pref.	14.10 1/2	10% for '08
1909	£210,000	175,000	1,750,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	Ordinary (f.p.)	7/6	...
1903	£30,000	22,500	22,500	2 1/2	2 1/2	75,000	Merlimau Rubber Estate, Ltd.	3.15 1/2	135% for '09
1909	£400,000	400,000	80,000	5	5	...	Pataing Rubber Estates Synd., Ltd.	10.50	...
1909	£200,000	200,000	200,000	1	1	...	Pajang, Limited	2.50	...
1909	£500,000	450,000	45,000	10	10	...	Pantai, Limited	48.00	...
1910	\$450,000	295,000	45,000	5	5	10,000	Pegoh, Limited	16.00	...
1906	£85,000	85,000	30,000	5	2	...	Port Dickson Rubber Co., Ltd.	10.00	...
1906	£85,000	85,000	85,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	6.17 1/2	124% for '06
1900	£50,000	63,875	15,000	1	1	...	Rombia Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)	nominal	...
1900	£50,000	63,875	33,000	1	12/6	...	" "		

**MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA
AND JAPAN STATION.**

BRITISH.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns,
3,000 h.p., Com. A. Lowndes, Shanghai.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10
guns, 7,009 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddale,
Shanghai.

Atlas, admiralty-tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p.,
Master, S. West, Hongkong.

Bedeilong, 1st class cruiser, Capt. E. S. Fitzher-
bert, Weihaiwei.

Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. E. H. Donovan, Hongkong.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. L.
P. Heard, Shanghai.

Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, 300 i.h.p.
Master, W. Smith, Hongkong.

Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. O. T.
Borrett, Shanghai.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 510 tons, 6
guns, 5,700 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. G. B. Hart-
ford, Hongkong.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns
7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas,
Weihaiwei.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 275 tons, 6 guns,
4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. B. J. D. Guy,
V.C., Shanghai.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 275 tons 6 guns,
4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. S. Monroe,
Shanghai.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns,
3,900 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Heathcote,
Shanghai.

Kent, 1st class cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns,
Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar, Weihaiwei.

Kinsla, river gunboat, 616 tons, Lieut.-Comdr.
T. J. B. Lyne, Yangtze.

Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070, tons, 5 guns, 1,400
i.h.p. Capt. F. C. Learmonth, Kudat, B. N.
Borneo.

Minelant, 1st class cruiser, 14,600, tons, Capt.
J. Cayley, Woosung.

Monmouth, cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. L. E.
Power, M.V.O., Weihaiwei.

Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,
Lieut.-Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.
Lt.-Comdr. Claude Hillersden-Woodward,
R.N., Yangtze.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns,
6,500 i.h.p., Comdr. E. Stevenson, Shang-
hai.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. J. White, Hongkong.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240
h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. E. J. J. B. Southby,
Hongkong.

Snake, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns 240 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. John Michael Barker, Yang-
tze.

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Günzner W.
Barlow, R.N., Hongkong.

Tanner, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns,
Rear-Admiral Lyde, Hongkong.

Tesl, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.
Comdr. H. J. G. Good, Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710, tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Yangtze.

Vinago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons 6 guns,
6,300 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Lloyd-Thoms-
ons, Weihaiwei.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Straits
Settlements.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5
guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. B.
Hartford, Hongkong.

Widgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p.
Lt.-Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.
Lieut.-Comdr. B. B. Brooke, Yangtze.

Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.
Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. A. Muleck, Yangtze.

AUSTRIAN.

Kaiserin Elisabeth, Austrian protected cruiser,
4,000, Fregattenkapitan, Capt. Hansa,
Northern Waters.

Panther, third class cruiser, 1,530 tons, Fre-
gattenkapitan, Theodor Skerl Edl. von
Schmidtlein

Johorabarat, armoured cruiser (flagship),
 11,430 tons, 820 guns, 23,000 h.p., Kapitan
 Zur See Misses
 Fuka, destroyer, 139 tons, 4 guns, and 2 torpedo
 tubes, 1,000 h.p., Commandant Kolbe
 (Hess.) Bertram
 Torpedo boat "Jago," Kapitän Leut. Heyden
 Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p.,
 Captain v. Koss
 Teikwang, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1,300 h.p.,
 Captain Ross
 Vaterland, gunboat, — tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p.,
 Captain Toussaint
 ITALIAN.
 Calabria, protected cruiser, 2,428 tons, 26 guns,
 4,000 h.p., Capitano Mariù Casanova di
 S. Angelo
 Puglia, protected cruiser, 2,493 tons, 25 guns,
 7,000 h.p., Capitano Gusani Vinyonti Mar-
 chess Lorenzo
 PORTUGUESE.
 Patria, gunboat, 700 tons, Captain J. Affonso
 Reis; ha D. Amelia, cruiser, 1,600 tons, Captain
 C. Lima
 Vasco da Gama, cruiser, 3,090, tons, Captain
 Augusto Jose da Almeida
 UNITED STATES.
 Barry, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. Edmund S.
 Root, Cavite
 Callao, gunboat, 243 tons, Els. J. B. Marri-
 son
 Hongkong
 Hancock, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. I. N.
 McNair, Cavite
 Chattanooga, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander
 John D. MacDonald, Shanghai
 Cleveland, cruiser 3,200 tons, Commander
 Hugh Rodman, Shanghai
 Charleston, battle ship (flagship), 9,760 tons,
 21,000 h.p., Comdr. John H.
 Gibbins, Shanghai
 Dale, destroyer, 420 tons, Lieut. Herbert H.
 Michael, Cavite
 Denver, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Comdr. Edward E.
 Caghehart, Shanghai
 Galveston, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander
 John A. Hoogewerff, Manila
 Helena, gunboat, 1,392 tons, Comdr. Reuben
 O. Bittler, Shanghai
 Mohican (station ship), Commander G. R.
 Salisbury
 Monterey, monitor, 4,000 tons, Lt. D. W. Todd,
 Olongapo
 Pennsylvania, armoured cruiser, 13,680 tons,
 Capt. A. Ward, Cruising
 Rainbow (Rear-Admiral Hemphill's) flagship,
 Comdr. E. E. Wright, Shanghai
 Villalobos, gunboat, 370 tons, Lt. A. Andrews
 Hongkong
 Wilmington, gunboat, 1,800, Comdr. Edward
 Lloyd, Hongkong
 Arak, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Matt
 Elyson
 Mindoro, gunboat, Lieut. George M. Baum
 Parangay, gunboat, Ensign Roy L. Lowman
 Samar, gunboat, Ensign W. C. I. Stiles
 Bainbridge, destroyer, 7 guns and 2 torpedo
 tubes Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend
 Porpoise, 125 tons, 160 h.p., Ens. Keene
 Whiting
 Shark, 125 tons, 160 h.p., Ensign Theodore C.
 Elyson

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

June 1st, 1910.		
The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.		
BUTCHER MEAT.		
叉扒燒乳	Moo Lung Pa Yuk—Beef, sirloin	lb. 20
叉扒乳	Ham Ngau Yok—Corned Beef	" 22
叉扒牛腩	Shiu Ngau Yok—Roast Beef	" 22
叉扒牛腩	Ngau Nam—Brest of Beef	" 16
叉扒牛腩	Tong Yok—Beef for soup	" 20
叉扒牛腩	Ngau Yok Pa—Beef for soup	" 20
叉扒牛腩	Ngau Ch'ong—Sausages	" 23
叉扒牛腩	Ngau Nā—Bullock's Brains	set 3
叉扒牛腩	Ngau Lao—Beef Steak, sirloin	lb. 90
叉扒牛腩	Ngau Lo—Bullock's Tongue,	
		fresh, each 50
叉扒牛腩	Hām Ngau Lo— " corned "	" 80
叉扒牛腩	Ngau Sam— " Heart "	" 85
叉扒牛腩	Hām Ngau Kin—Beef Hump,	lb. 12
	salt	" 13
叉扒牛腩	Ngau Kok—Bullock's Feet	each 3
叉扒牛腩	Ngau Yu—Bullock's Kidney	" 9

金花菜	Wong Fa Yu—Lanrus.....	18
龍鳳魚	Ling Lo-Lobdang	33
烏魚	Shi Yu—Mackerel	38
魷魚	Touoh	39
鮑魚	Chai Yu—Mullet	39
魚鱗	Mong Yu—Mong Fish	38
生蠔	Shang Ho—Oysters	36
鸚鵡魚	Kai Kung—Parrot Fish	19
石斑	Tan Lei—Perch	22
黃花魚	Hau Tai Yu—Pike	9
海狗油	Fa Po Tun—Plasio	18
青白	Pak Ch'ong—Pomfret, White	32
黑青	Hak Ch'ong — " Black	34
明蝦	Ming Ha—Prawns	36
沙律	Su Sa—Soy	10
鹹水	Sik Kau Kun—Rock Fish	10
魚翅	Chun Yu—Roach	12
魚肚	Sa Yu—Shark	13
咸魚	Ma Yau Yu—Salmon, Canton	32
鮮魚	Shang Yu—Salmon, Fresh Wa. or	32
魚翅	Ho—Shrimps	36
魚翅	Lap Yu—Snapper	12
魚翅	T'ai Sa Yu—Soles	28
魚翅	Wan Yu—Tench	18
魚翅	To Hau Yu—Tarbot	24
魚翅	Kok Yu—Turtles, small, fresh water	30
魚翅	Pak Sit Yu—Winter Bait	—
Eggs.		
仁杏	Hang Yan—Almonds	24
馬子平	Kam Shan Ping Ko—Apples, California	23
太平天	Tin Tan Pin Ko—Apples, C'foo	—
荔枝	Yat Tung—Apples, small, C'foo	—
荔枝	Yau Chi—Apples, small, Macao	—
小日本	Yat Pun, Hing Ko—Apples, Japanese	—
香滑蛋	Shang Sheng Hung Tai	—
燕窩	Shang Hei—Birds, Canton	3
燕窩	Shang Hei—Bridges, Macao	5
鴨嘴	Yang Tso—Carambola	—
蓮子	Fung Luk—Cheestnuts, Chi Joo	14
椰子	Yu Tsz—Cocoanuts	10
子蘭	P'o Tai Tsé—Grapes, „let q. lb., Ning Moon, China	15
椰樹	Kon Shang Lingmoo—Lat q. lb., American	7
Fruits.		
枝蜜	Lai Chi—Lichees, Fresh „let q. lb., 2nd	—
	„ 3rd	—
枝蜜	Lai Chi Kon—Lichees, Small	25
檸檬	Ning Moon—Lemons, Saigon	5
芒果	Lau Bung Hong—Mango, Manila	10
芒芒	O Man—Fruit, Saigon	24
安子	Shan Chuk Tsz—Mangoes, per 100	24
什錦	Yong Sai Kwá—Water Melon, American	per lb. 4
瓜	Sai Kwá—Water Melons China	—
瓜	Hwang Kwá—Muski Melon	—
瓜	Passion Fruit	each ..
瓜	Papaw Ite	—
	„ 2nd	—
瓜	Pak Lam—Olives	lb. —
瓜	Ch'ang—Oranges, Sweet	16
瓜	Shan Chau Ch'ang—Oranges	—
瓜	Swallow	8
瓜	O Man—Fruit—Oranges, Saigon	—
瓜	Chu Sa Kat— „ Small	—
瓜	Tim Kat	Mandarin ..
瓜	Fa Shang—Peanuts	—
瓜	Shanghai Li—Pear American	10

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Company's Steamship
"PEMBROKEESHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's hazardous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 6th inst., at 6 P.M.
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurances will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in
Kowloon, where they will be examined at
9.30 A.M. on the 7th inst. No Claims will be
admitted after goods have left the godown, nor
will they be recognized if presented after 10
days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [713]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 7th June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th June, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.**

Hongkong, 31st May, 1910. [5]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"MALTA"
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Additional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
All parcels and packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
T. A. HERVEY

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [1]
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"NIPPON"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods; with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being loaded and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whoso delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, stowed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us here by the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [5]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship
"YORCK."
 Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 7th June will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th June, at 9.30 A.M.
 All Claims must reach us before the 11th June, or they will not be recognized.
 No Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

**"This Steamer brings Cargo
 EX. S.S. "BARBARO" from Venice.
 NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,
 MELCHERS & Co.,**

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship
"INDRADERO"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown. As to hardware and/or extra hardware Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst, at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 a.m. on the 8th inst. No claims will be admitted after goods have left the Godown, nor will they be recognized if presented after 10 days of vessels arrival here.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before arrival.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Acheron, armored gunboat, 1,830 tons, 9 guns,
1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon

5,100-h.p., Commander Fournier, H'kong.
Alouette gunboat 506 tons 7 guns 400 h.p.

Liéut. Audouard,
 Baïounette, grunboat.
 Clébert, grunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
 Caronde, grunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
 Dédécé, grunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p.
 Liéut. de Linarès, Shanghai.
 Duplex, armoured cruiser, 7,578 tons, 26 guns,
 17,600 h.p.
 Desaix, armoured cruiser, 7,578 tons, 26 guns,
 17,600 h.p.
 D'Hervey, grunboat.
 Eugène, grunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.
 Etienne, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Liéut.
 Combet, Saigon.
 Fronde, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p.
 Saigon.
 Henri Rivière, river grunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns
 152 h.p., Haiphong.
 Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Liéut. Marre,
 Saigon.
 Montcalm, armoured cruiser, (flagship) 9,567
 tons, 26 guns, 19,000 h.p., Rear Admiral
 de la Croix de Castries (Commander-in-
 Chief).
 Manche, surveying-ship, 1,625 tons, 10 guns,
 200 h.p., Commander Ragot de la Touche,
 Saigon.
 Maréchal Desbrière, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300

Saigon
Olry, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. de Maindreville, Upper Yangtze
Peiho, river gunboat, 130 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p.

Ferle, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Mon-
 nier, Saigon
 Plotelet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p.,
 Commander Morelton, Hongay.
 Protée, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut.
 Morris, Saigon
 Redoutable, battleship (reserve), 9,830 tons,
 37 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Dronet, Saigon
 Styr, armored gunboat, 1,800 tons, 8 guns,
 1,600 h.p., Lieut. Seriot, Saigon.
 Takon, sub-marine, 580 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p.,
 in Reserve, Saigon
 Vanhan, torpedo-depot, Commander Morelton,
 Hongay
 Vétéran, torpedo-depot, Lieut. Bihel, Cap-
 Saint-Jacques
 Vigilante, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p.
 Lieut. Dammelin, Biskiang
 GERMAN
 Arcona, cruiser, 2,719 tons, Captain von Hippel
 Amoy
 Htia, gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,800 h.p.
 Captain Laus
 Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p.
 Captain Graf von Passowdow-Wolner
 Leipzig, cruiser, Captain Engel
 Luchs, gunboat, 850 tons, 10 guns, 1,344 h.p.
 Captain Bülken

牛 牛 Ngau T'ò—Bullock's Tripe,
undressed

兩頭仔牛 Ngau Tsai Tau Kòk—Calves
head and Feet.....set \$1.00

心草	Yong T'an—Sheep's Headfeet	60
羊心	Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart	60
羊心	Yong Lu—Sheep's Kidneys, each	84
羊心	Yong K'ien—Pig's Feet	24
豬心	Chi N'io—Pig Brains	per set 25
豬心	Chi Tsai—Pig's Ears	12 25
豬心	Chi Tai—Pig's Heads	15
豬心	Chi Lu—Pig's Kidney	pair 8
豬心	Chi Tsai—Pig's Liver	12 25
豬心	Chi Sam—Pig's Heart	11
豬心	Chi Kon—Pig's Liver	30
豬心	Chi Tsai—Sucking Figs (to order)	22
豬心	Shang N'io—Boat Suet	20
豬心	Shang Yung Yang—Boat Suet	20
豬心	Ngau Tsai—Veal	20
豬心	Ngan Láp Ch'ung—Beef Suet	20
豬心	Ngan Láp Ch'ung—Veal	20
FOUR.		
仔雞	Kai Tsai—Chicken	32
仔雞	Sin Kai—Capons	32
仔雞	Pan Kau—Doves	each 18
鴨小坡	Shang Sheng Shit Ap—Wild Duck pair	22
鴨	Ap—Ducks	lb. 22
鴨	Ap Tsai—Hens	each 22
鴨	Ap—Fowl, Canton	lb 35
鴨	Ap—Fowl, Hainan	32

鷓鴣	Shanghai	pair	—
鴿	Pak Koy—Pigeons	Canton each	30
		Hoihow "	25
鶉	Om Ch'un—Quail		24

青島	Ching Kai	.....	21
山雞	Shan Kai	.....	21
鶻	Ku Ku—Partridge	..... each	21
鶻	Wo Fa Tsuk—Kite Birds	..... doz.	21
雀	Sa To's—Suipe	..... each	21
沙撈越	Shoh Ai—Lal	.....	21
鴨	Fo Kai Kang—Turkeys, Cockib.	.....	70
公鴨	Fo Kai Mo—Turkeys, Hen	.....	90
雞	雞	.....	21
加加	Kai Yu—Barbel	.....	21
魚	Pin Yu—Bream	.....	16
魚	Tam Shoh Yu—Canton Fresh water Fish	.....	21
魚	Le Yu—Carp	.....	21
魚	Mau Yu—Cai Fish	.....	21
魚	Mau Yu—Cai Fish	.....	21
魚	Hai—Cubie	.....	21
魚	Mak Yu—Cuttle Fish	.....	21
魚	Shi Mang Yu—Dab	.....	21
魚	Wong Mei Lun—Dace	.....	21
鰱	Tai Yu Shu—Dog Fish	.....	21
鰱	Tai Yu Shu—Dog Fish	.....	21
鰱	Tam Shui Sin—Eel	.....	21
鰱	water	.....	21
鰱	Wong Sin—Eels, Yellow	.....	21
鰱	Tin Kai—Frogs	.....	21
鰱	Shuk Pan—Garopus	.....	21
鰱	Pak Kap Yu—Gudgeon	.....	21
鰱	Ho Lok Yu—Herrings	.....	21
鰱	Halibut	.....	21

桑井	Kai Ts'ol—Canton Chinese	3
桑井海上	S'hai Kai Ts'ol—, Shanghai	13
桑井	Kan ts'ol—Canton	13

花菜細 Ye Ts'oi Fā—Cauliflower..... each—
花菜細大 Tai Ye Ts'oi Fā— „ Large Size „ —

朱芹芳	Yung Kuan Chai's Ocelot, Eng.	7
鹹魚	K'ua-Bitter Squash	4
蝦蟇	Kon L'at Chin-Chilies, Dried	15
蝦蟇	Tong Tait Lait, Chilies, Green	15
蝦蟇	Hung Tsai Chin-Chilies, Red	30
蝦蟇	Tying Kua-Chuananars	30
特刺刺	K'ü L'ü Toi Lait-Curry-Stod.	8
	English	8
蒜苗	Shun T'au-Garlic	4
蒜苗	Lo Keung-Chickens, old	3
蒜苗	Lo Keung-Tsing Young	3
蒜苗	Tying T'au-Green Peas	12
刀	Kak Mak-Horse Radish, S'hai	25
菜	Sun Lait-Sweet Corn	piece 4
菜	Young chuang Ts'oi-Lettuce	lb. 1
菜	Mush-Mushrooms	—
菜	Shang Tsai Ku	—
菜	fresh	lb. 40
菜	Young Ts'ing T'au-Onions	—
	Bombay	8
菜	Shang Ts'ing-Onions Green	4
菜	Yat Yau Ts'ing T'au	—
	Japanese	—
菜	Shanghai Ts'ing T'au-Onions	—
	Shanghai	5
菜	Mé Ka-Olives	8
菜	Young Yung Si-Lamb, Eng.	10
菜	Poochow	—
	Poochow	—

仔番本日	Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	Shanghai	"	3
	Japanese.....		"	3
仔番門漢	O Mun Shu Tsai—Potatoes,			
	Macao			

仔番薯	Fa Ko Nhat Tsai—Potatoes.	10
荷蘭豆	American	3
八寶豆	Pan Shu—Beans, Sweet	3
豆	Tung Kwa—Pumpkin	3
豇豆	Chu Tsai—Pumpkin	22
仔白豆	Hung Lo Pak Tsai—Radish	10
豆	Kon Ts'ung Tsai—Shalots	7
荷蘭豆	Yan Tsai—Spinach	4
豇豆	Ko Pak—Beans	3
豆	Lo Pak—Tomatoes	3
荷蘭豆	Lo Pak—Spinach Chinese	2
豇豆	Tai kok	10
豆	Lien Ngau—Lily Root	7
荷蘭豆	Yeung Lo Pak—Turnips, Eng.	4
豆	Tai Kwa—Vegetable marrow	8
荷蘭豆	Ma Tsai—Water Chestnuts,	3
豆	Common	10
荷蘭豆	Kwai Lam Ma Tsai—Water	7
豆	Chestnuts, Mandarin	7
荷蘭豆	Sai Yuong Tsai—Water Cresses	3
豆	Tai Shai—Yams	3
	Sage,	per bundle

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the price quoted.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

IN BED FOR DAYS RACKED WITH COUGHING TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM.

SHANGHAI LADY'S DESPAIR.

BELIEF CAME AT LAST—COMPLETE CURE FOLLOWED—THROUGH DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

The record of cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is never complete—every day brings in fresh letters from grateful people telling how they have been saved from suffering, and made weak and strong, by this medicine with the unique and world-wide reputation. A carefully investigated, to make certain of the absolute reliability of the facts stated in one such letter received, is that of Mrs. S. Sofer, residing at 100, Penang Road, Shanghai, and this lady, who is the wife of a bill-collector in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., explained her case as follows:

About a year ago I began to suffer with a congested feeling in my chest. I coughed a great deal—so much so that my friends used to pity me—and there was such a great pain in my chest that I could hardly get my breath. The fits of coughing were worse at night, and used



Mrs. S. Sofer
of Shanghai
(From a Photograph)

sometimes to continue for an hour almost without ceasing.

"I also suffered with Rheumatism—sometimes in my legs, sometimes in the body, sometimes in the arms—and this was so bad as to compel me to remain in bed for days at a time, suffering agonies too great to permit me to rise.

"During the whole of last winter I was under medical treatment and taking medicines, but although the doctor did all he could for me, and was more than kind, I only got better for a little while, and then got worse again. I had no appetite at all; could take nothing but milk—that was all I lived upon. I used to bring up a lot of phlegm, and was very tired and pale."

"It was at the end of June, 1909, that a Shanghai friend, who had been cured of Rheumatism by them himself, recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After the first bottle of these Pills I felt better, and continued taking them until my chest became quite strong and the Rheumatism was entirely gone.

"The pains to which I was a victim have disappeared, the coughing has entirely ceased, my appetite is restored. I am certainly able to go about to make whatever use you like of this testimony for the information of other sufferers."

The good rich red blood supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strengthened Mrs. Sofer's lungs, drove out the poisonous acid which was the cause of her Rheumatism, and generally built up her system—that is the whole secret of her cure. In the same simple way—through the blood—these Pills have cured thousands of cases of Anemia (blood poverty), Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Liver Disorder, Headaches, Back-pains, Malaria, Sciatica, Neuritis, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Beri-Beri, Eczema, and Skin Eruptions, as well as those periodical ailments which afflict women only. Obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 24, School Lane, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8, post free.

A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it cures SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, GLEET, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, and SORES OF ALL KIND.

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit influence to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Boston, writes: "Just a line in favor of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 3rd, 1908."

Sent by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Verner & Smyth in their weekly share report, dated 2nd June, state:—

Continued quietness has prevailed in our local market during the past week, and only a very limited business has been transacted. Rates on the whole have remained fairly steady, however, and in some instances show an improvement. "Rubbers" have ruled erratic in sympathy with home market fluctuations, the tendency generally being towards lower rates, though at the close, London wires a firmer feeling with improved quotations for some stocks. Fine Hard Para Rubber was last quoted per Renter at 9 1/2 per lb. and the wire of the London share market "weak." Bar Silver closes at 24 1/2 and Sterling exchange at 1 1/4 T.T. Shanghai T.T. closes at 7 1/2, and the Bank's buying rate for 3 1/2 bills on that port at 7 1/4.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have advanced to 89 1/2 with sales and further buyers. The London quotation remains at 29 1/2. Nationals are still required for at 75, but without response.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked at 88 1/2, the market closing steady. No business is reported in other stocks in this section and quotations are unchanged.

FINANCIALS.—Hongkong have been booked at 84 1/2, and close in further request. China are wanted at 81 1/4, but do not appear to be available at the rate.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China have been booked at 37 1/2 and 37, and there are sellers at the latter rate. Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue on offer at 82 1/2 after small sales at that rate, market closing with buyers at 82 1/2. Star Ferries and Douglas are unchanged and without business. Shell Transports have been booked at 9 1/2, down to 9 1/4, but close firmer with London buyers at 9 1/2.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are easier again with sales and sellers at 87 1/2. Luzon continues neglected at 82, and it is probable that the offer of a slightly lower rate would lead to business.

MINING.—Rauha have been booked at the reduced rate of 37 1/2, and there are probable sellers at this figure. Charbonnages show no change at 60 1/2. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. are quoted in the North at 1 1/2, as before.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue on offer at 85, but at 85 there are buyers. Kowloon Wharves are wanted at 85, and Shanghai Docks at 78. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are quiet with probable sellers at 1 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands remain on offer at 10 1/2, and West Point at 14 1/2. Kowloon Lands have improved to 15 1/2 with sales and further buyers. Hotels, Wharves, Estates, and Shanghai Lands are unchanged and without business.

COTTON MILLS.—No business in this section has been reported, and quotations are unaltered.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dairy Farms have been booked at 81 1/2, Electric at 80, and A. S. Watson's at 86 on the dividend of 30 cts. per share for 1909 paid yesterday. Cements are procurable at 87 1/2. China Providents at 82 1/2, Ios at 81 1/2, Ropes at 82 1/2, and China Lights at 82. Langkats are quoted in Shanghai at 1 1/2 for June delivery.

RUBBERS.—Sales have been made of Anglo-Malays at 29 1/2, Eastern and International Trusts at 40, and 37 1/2 premium. Ledbury at 100, down to 97, and United Serangs at 100, down to 125. Latest quotations from London by wire are as follows:—Highlands and Lowlands 128 1/2, Ledbury 112 1/2, London Ventures 7 1/2, London and Asiatics 17 1/2 (17 1/2 old basis), United Serangs 130, Allagars 6 1/2, Batu Tiga 95 1/2, Chevrons 35 1/2 premium, Tabun 16 1/2, and Eastern and International Trusts at 36 1/2, all middle prices.

STARVATION.

The benefits of fasting have been acknowledged by the medical profession from the earliest days up to the present. As far back as Hippocrates this question was discussed scientifically, and it was agreed that six days was the limit of endurance without fatal result. But all the early writers, and be it confessed many of the later, were not gifted with the sound common sense and the critical faculty of Hippocrates. Their works abound in narratives of fasts which they state they have either witnessed or heard of from good authority. A gentleman of the year 323 B.C. is gravely reported to have lived for 40 days on the smell of hot bread and honey. Haller records a fast which he states lasted for three years; but this record is entirely eclipsed by that of a poor gentleman, who, on account of conjugal infidelity, is reported to have lived alone for 15 years, taking neither food nor drink. Heronius, however, must be awarded the victor's crown, as he is held to have lived on air alone for 40 years.

RELIGION AND HYSTERIA. It is not so much in relation to medicine as to religion that fasting in the early times becomes prominent. The old Eastern religions had their fasting periods, just as they had their feasting. In many instances fasting became actually a part of the religious ceremony, and in this connection many extraordinary cases of endurance have been recorded. In quite recent times the case was reported of a religious ascetic of the Hindu caste, who as a penance fasted for 91 days. Similar cases may probably be regarded as cases of self-hypnotism, where the attention is diverted from the physical needs by concentration of the psychical powers.

In spite of the growth of scepticism many marvellous fasts have been described in comparatively recent times. Most of the wild tales have been related in connection with the so-called starving girls—a form of hysteria; but those on thorough examination have been proved to be frauds. In one notorious case, where no food was said to have been taken for 14 years, the subject was fed by her daughter in several different ways; for example, when she washed her mother's face she used towed wet with soap, milk, etc. She also conveyed food to her mother when she kissed her.

VITIBER'S CASE. Probably, however, the most extraordinary fast which has been recorded in modern times is that of Antoine Viti, an advocate, who, on account of a murder, in a vendetta in 1821, was condemned to death. As he did not wish his family name to be sullied by having one of the members hung or decapitated, he asked permission to starve himself to death. His wish was granted, and accordingly he started on his fatal fast. During his fast he kept a daily journal, in which he recorded his sensations and this has been preserved. He broke down at the end of the sixth day, but at another attempt he achieved his end. His diary is extraordinarily interesting. His fast began on December 3, and he died on the 20th of that month. His greatest trouble was not the lack of food, but of water—he constantly records his continuous and burning thirst. His entry on the 18th, two days before he died, is curious. He writes:—"I am reaching the term of my existence with the severity of the just. I am no longer tormented with hunger, my thirst has entirely ceased, my mind is clear, my sight perfect. In a word, universal calm reigns only in my heart and in my conscience, but in all my body. The few moments which I have left

hide away as sweetly as the water of a little brook, running through a beautiful and sweet plain. The lamp is about to expire for lack of oil." This case is one of the greatest feats of endurance and strength of will on record.

PROFESSIONALS. Another class of subjects are the professional fasting men, some of whom at least have been and are. Among the better known of these men are Merlati, who fasted for 50 days; Tanner, who fasted for 40 days; and Succi, who repeatedly carried out fasts of 40 days. All these fasts were more or less carefully controlled by scientific observers. This form of starvation is not deserting of much sympathy; starvation of itself is not so very terrible or painful, but when you have starvation combined with lack of water with great mental anxiety, exposure to cold, etc., such as may occur in shipwrecks or minor disasters, then the case is worthy of the fullest sympathy. Cases of starvation as the result of accident at sea are unfortunately still only too common, and the narratives of the survivors are very painful. Take, for example, the famous wreck of the French frigate the Medusa, where certain of the crew were exposed on a raft for 17 days with practically neither food nor drink. In the diary which was kept by one of the survivors there are many painful details of their trials. On the ninth day, he says, a bitterly lighted on the sail, and although it was held to be a messenger of good, many a greedy eye was cast upon it. Everything that could be devoured, however little resembling food, such as some tooth powder, was fought for.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday.
St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday after Trinity, June 5th. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Ferial: Venite, Stanley; Psalm, Barnby, Goss and Foster; Te Deum, Sullivan in D; Jubilate, On ele (2nd morning); Anthem, "Ye shall dwell in the land."
St. James' Church, The Bishop of Victoria. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Hines in G; Hymn, 317. N.B.—Psalm 27, verses 1, 2 and 3 in unison. Psalm 26, verses 2, 10 and 21 in unison. Tris 24, verses 1, 8 and 12 in unison. Hymn 317, verses 6 in unison. Evensong (6.45 p.m.). Responses, Ferial: Psalm, Macfarren. Hopkin and Macfarren; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Hymns, 101, 276 and 274; Voluntas, Andantino in D flat—Lemare, March in G flat. N.B.—Psalm 27, verses 1, 2 and 3 in unison. Psalm 28, verses 1, 2, 7 and 8 in unison. Psalm 21, verses 1, 4 and 7 in unison. Hymn 24 verses 6 and 8 in unison.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road.—Minister, Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship, Psalm 47 (Durham). Hymns, 503, 645, 228, and 342. 8 a.m. Worship, Hymns 10, 201, 120 and 342. Friday 8.15 p.m. Christian Endeavour Society. Subject—"God knows."

As your teeth
are wanted to last
—for years to come—
begin now to use

Calvert's Tooth Powder

However perfect your teeth may naturally be, they still require, and will well repay, the slight trouble and the short time you should daily give to their care.

The regular use of Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder ensures a complete antiseptic cleansing, helps the toothbrush to do its work easily, pleasantly, and thoroughly, and thus assists your own efforts towards keeping the teeth in the best possible condition.

Sold by Local Chemists and Stores.
F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.



PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS at the OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the world.

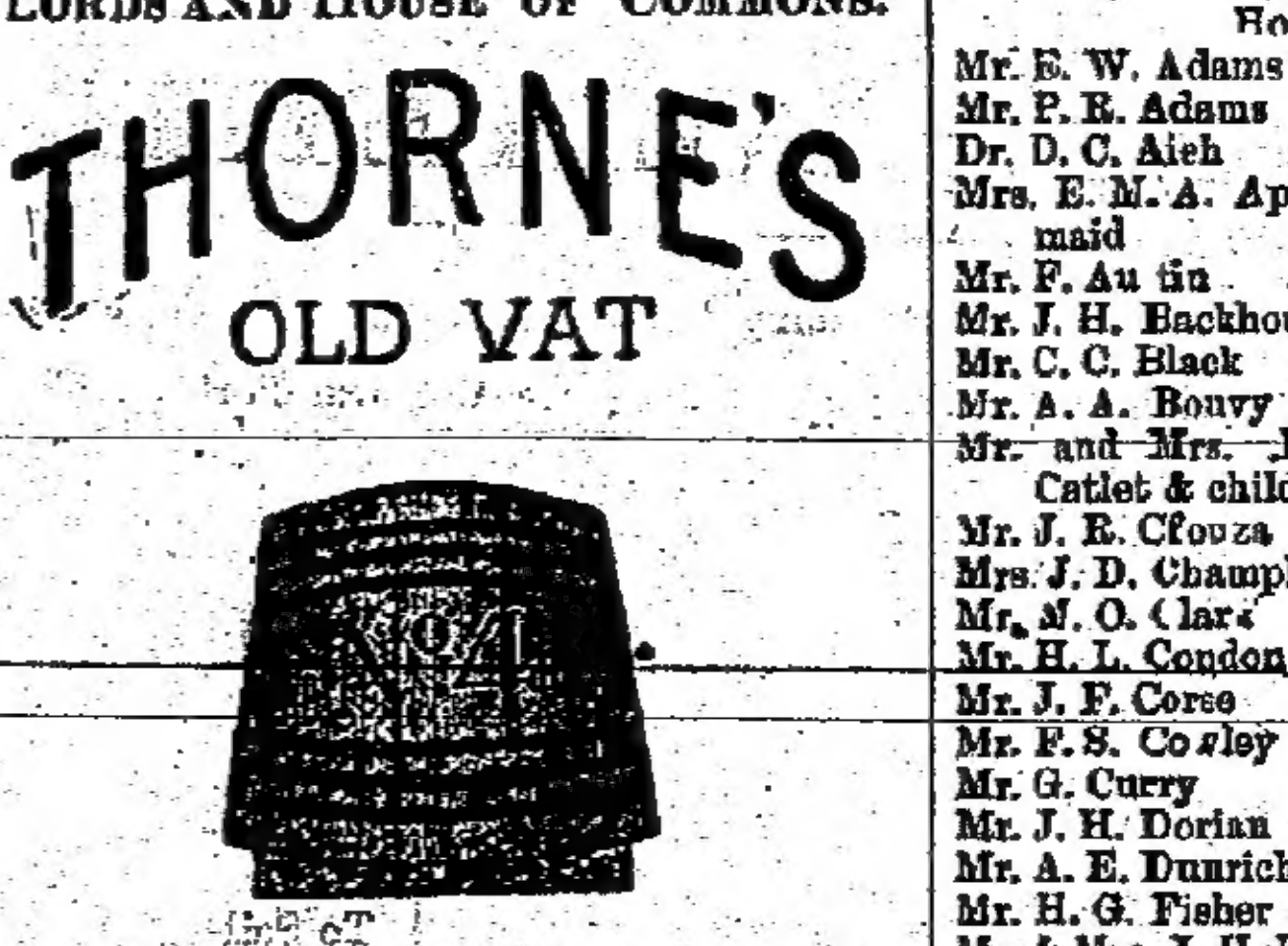


—gives a delightfully
appetizing flavour to
all Meat Dishes,
Fish, Soup, Game,
Cheese and Salad.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST. \$10.00
Do. Do. Small Edition 6.00
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY. A Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe. 3.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891. 1.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1906. Illustrated Account. 0.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA. 0.50
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA. 0.50
HONGKONG HANDBOOKS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually. 3.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column. 1.00
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. F. P. 1.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO THE STOWAWY SUCCESS IN CHINA TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA. 0.25

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.



SCOTCH WHISKY. SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY. A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST. BY CHAS. J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold. PRICE \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

NOW ON SALE. MAIL TABLES FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails. Mounted on Card. 20 Cents. On Paper. 20 " On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

KINOSCHNAR Private Hotel. Comdr. & Mrs. Acton & Mrs. A. C. Loga. Mr. E. Arndt. Mr. E. Barlow. Mr. Hans Behagel. Dr. Black. Capt. & Mrs. Bremer. Mr. W. F. Bremer. Mr. H. Bulmer. Mr. E. J. Chapman. Mr. Cocker. Mr. P. Sydney Dixon. Mr. D. E. Donnelly. Dr. A. D. Foster. Mr. & Mrs. G. Gordon. Mr. Harrison. Mr. H. Hoffman. Mr. F. N. James. Mr. W. H. Tindal King.

Mr. F. R. Lohstein. Mrs. Marston. Sir H. H. Mody. Mr. J. Muller. Mr. R. N. W. Nickels. Mr. Packer. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Passmore. Mr. D. Percebois. Mr. E. Rigold. Mr. Rogers. Dr. Sieber. Mr. E. E. Smith. Mr. H. F. Storchman. Capt. Ven. Tex. Mr. Vincent. Mr. W. Weber. Dr. Weiss. Mr. G. C. Whitlaw. Mr. G. D. Whyte. Capt. & Mrs. Wolf.

Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Loga. Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Mackee. Mr. & Mrs. S. Morrison. Mr. J. A. Offer. Rev. E. W. Payne. Mr. Wm. H. Pendergast. Mr. J. Robertson. Mrs. Rowbury. Mrs. Rowbury. Mrs. K. Sachse. Miss K. Sachse. Capt. & Mrs. Schultzen. Mrs. St. Louis. Mr. & Mrs. Tibbs. Mr. R. Webb. Mr. J. W. Wilson.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
ANCHOR, German str., 1,001, C. Kumpal, 2nd June—Bangkok 26th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
ANHUI, British str., 1,250, J. B. Harris, 29th May—Shanghai 26th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
BOURBON, French str., 997, Ross Parrot, 24th May—Saigon 20th May, General—Man Fat.
BUJAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,504, Y. Fuseno, 29th May—Shanghai 25th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CARL DIDERICHSEN, German str., 774, J. Kayser, 2nd June—Haiphong 31st May, General—Jensen & Co.
CHIBANAN, British str., 1,350, Lloyd Jones, 22nd May—Shanghai 19th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINSHU, British str., 1,350, A. S. Harris, 1st June—Shanghai 29th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIVO MARU, Japanese str., 7,250, William Woodas Greeno, 30th May—San Francisco 3rd March, General—T. K. K.
CHIVPUN, Chinese str., 1,177, C. Stewart, 28th May—Shanghai 25th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
CRABTREE, British str., 2,874, B. C. Edmunds, 30th May—Manila 26th May.
DAIGO MARU, Japanese str., 892, H. Muraya, 1st June—Saigon 31st May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,033, H. Pybus, 25th May—Vancouver and Shanghai 22nd May, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.
FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. Malkin, 28th May—Saigon 34th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HARBOUR, French str., 639, J. Pannier, 31st May—Haiphong and Kwang Chow Wan 27th May, General—A. R. Marty.
HINSANO, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 2nd June—Saigon 29th May, Rice and Paddy—Chinese.
HUE, French str., 742, Pavior, 8th May—Haiphong 5th May, General—A. R. Marty.
KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,536, W. H. Lunt, 1st June—Shanghai 29th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
LIGHTNING, British str., 2,122, A. E. Gentles, 31st May—Singapore 25th May, General—David Sassoon & Co.
LOCKSMAN, German str., 1,023, W. Tumbert, 28th May—Bangkok 20th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
LOYAL, German str., 1,237, R. Wegner, 1st June—Wakamatsu 25th May, Coal—Sander, Wiele & Co.
MANCHE, French str., 1,281, Gary, 27th May—Saigon 23rd May.
MAUSANG, British str., 1,669, G. S. Weigall, 2nd June—Samarang 27th May, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NANCHANG, British str., 1,044, Cogan, 1st June—Tientsin 26th May, General and Salt—Butterfield & Swire.
OCEANO, British str., 2,345, F. W. Davies, 28th May—Manila 25th May, General—Doddwell & Co.
ONJUBO MARU, Japanese str., 1,770, S. Takagi, 30th May—Port Arthur 23rd May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
PRINCEALBERT, German str., 1,967, Reimers, 1st June—Bangkok 24th May, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
RAJAH, German str., 1,272, H. C. Reher, 30th May—Bangkok 21st May, Rice and Wood—Norddeutscher Lloyd.
SALAHADIN, Dutch str., 1,237, T. Reeder, 1st June—Bali Papan 24th May, General—Asiatic.
SARIN BANDJER, Chinese str., 667, J. Martin, 29th May—Singapore 22nd May, Wood and Iron—B. C. Wilds.
SHINCHIKU MARU, Japanese str., 2,784, K. Noto, 1st June—Mojji 26th May, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
SUMOW, German str., 1,857, E. Anders, 1st June—Hongkong 30th May, Coal—Hamburg-America Linie.
SUNGKIAN, British str., 987, H. A. Harde, 2nd June—Hollis 29th May, Copra and Sapan Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
SUVERIO, British str., 4,011, Corley, 4th May—Seattle and Manila, Flour—Doddwell & Co.
TATWAN, British str., 1,642, A. Jenkins, 28th May—Saigon 24th May, Rice—Chinese.
TURIKIN, Dutch str., 2,868, E. H. Kroes, 2nd June—Mojji 27th May, Coal—Java-China-Japan Line.
WONGKOT, German str., 1,115, H. Hobbesen, 2nd June—Bangkok 27th May, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 2,703, K. B. Sakuma, 31st May—Mojji 25th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
ZAPIDO, British str., 1,618, R. Rodger, 30th May—Manila 28th May, Sugar, Hemp, Sugar and General—Shaw, Tomes & Co.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver.
FROM 1893 TO 1905;
ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR, SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.
PRICE: 1s. Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.
ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS ANGIO-CHINESE CALENDAR. 日曆英中年十五. FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE. PRICE: 4s. CASH. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post free to any part of the World (unrepresented) by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL. Mr. E. W. Adams. Mr. F. E. Adams. Mr. D. C. Alesh. Mrs. E. M. A. Apex & maid. Mr. F. H. Backhouse. Mr. C. C. Black. Mr. A. A. Bonny. Mr. and Mrs. B. B. F. Catlett & child. Mr. J. E. C. Cozza. Mrs. J. D. Chappin. Mr. & Mrs. J. J. J. Mr. H. L. Condon. Mr. J. F. Corse. Mr. F. S. Cozley. Mr. G. Curry. Mr. J. H. Doran. Mr. H. D. Douch. Mr. H. G. Fisher. Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Fisher. Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Fisher. Mr. A. Gaudt. Mr. A. S. Giger. Mr. F. Gordon. Mr. V. Goodbourn. Mr. C. B. Giaz. Mr. L. S. Giaz. Capt. T. P. Hall. Miss Baver. Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. H. H. H. Dr. S. H. H. Major J. S. Kamba's. Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Kraft. Mrs. Kraft. Mr. L. S. Levy. Mr. H. M. Bain. Mr. & Mrs. Baldwin. Mr. H. H. H. Mr. & Mrs. R. H. H. Mr. W. S. Brayant. Mr. & Mrs. H. H. H. Miss Cherry. Mr. F. P. Coa. Mr. R. T. Cozens. Dr. Datz. Miss Deneh. Mr. & Mrs. J. Gibb. Mr. A. H. H. Mr. A. H. H. Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Kennedy. Capt. Krebs. Dr. W. R. Lamb. Miss Leprie. Mrs. M. Leslie. Comdr. & Mrs. Acton & Mrs. A. C. Loga. Mr. E. Arndt. Mr. E. Barlow. Mr. Hans Behagel. Dr. Black. Capt. & Mrs. Bremer. Mr. W. F. Bremer. Mr. H. Bulmer. Mr. E. J. Chapman. Mr. Cocker. Mr. P. Sydney Dixon. Mr. D. E. Donnelly. Dr. A. D. Foster. Mr. & Mrs. G. Gordon. Mr. Harrison. Mr. H. Hoffman. Mr. F. N. James. Mr. W. H. Tindal King.

ON SALE. RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver.

FROM 1893 TO 1905;
ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR, SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.
PRICE: 1s. Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS ANGIO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五. FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE. PRICE: 4s. CASH. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post free to any part of the World (unrepresented) by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS ANGIO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五. FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE. PRICE: 4s. CASH. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post free to any part of the World (unrepresented) by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS ANGIO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五. FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE. PRICE: 4s. CASH. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post free to any part of the World (unrepresented) by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS ANGIO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五. FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE. PRICE: 4s. CASH. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post free to any part of the World (unrepresented) by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

ON SALE. THE FIFTY YEARS ANGIO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五. FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE. PRICE: 4s. CASH. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post free to any

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	JAPAN Capt. H. W. A. Clarke, R.N.R.	3 P.M. 6th June	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barham	About 9th June	Freight and Passage
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSAYE Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	Noon, 11th June	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	BORNEO Capt. W. H. S. Hall	About 15th June	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SOMALI Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	About 16th June	Freight and Passage

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 4th June, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"CHIHUI"	On 4th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 5th June, 10 A.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 6th June, 3 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 6th June, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 7th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 9th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 12th June, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 4th June, 1910.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
HATTAN, Capt. Evans	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 7th June, at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BRIDGE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, DANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"NIPPON"	Beginning of June.
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN and GOTHENBURG	"CANTON"	Middle of June.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"CHONGSHING"	Monday, 6th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 7th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 10th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 10th June, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 11th June, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 14th June, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 17th June, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chiao, Tientsin & Newchang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kulsat, Lahad, Dava, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Snd. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 4th June, 1910.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Bodger	Manila	On 4th June, Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 11th June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Hongkong, 30th May, 1910.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
HOMeward.

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. WESTPHALIA	4th June.
S.S. ARABIA	15th June.
S.S. MECKLENBURG	1st July.
S.S. SCANDIA	14th July.
S.S. SAXONIA	28th July.
S.S. SPEZIA	12th Aug.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	" " Aug. 24th, at Noon.
S.S. BUJO MARU	10,500 "	" " Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	" " Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting M. Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND
RAILWAY, AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt.		WEDNESDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 5th June, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

First Class Cuisine. The Newly Built Steamers, "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

703

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION
PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,
HONGKONG.Japan Office.
32, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."

O. B. BEER

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

IS MADE FROM BEST OBTAINABLE MATERIALS AND BY MOST SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE BEST AND MOST WHOLESOME TONIC IS

BOCK BEER

TAKEN WITH YOUR MEALS

\$14.00 PER CASE.

FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM THE

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

FOR VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship

"OCEANO"

FROM HONGKONG,

On SATURDAY, the 11th JUNE.

FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by
SUVERIC ... 18th June
KUMERIC ... 5th July
ATMERIC ... 25th July
SUVERIC ... 23rd Aug.

Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver and Overland Points in Canada, the United States and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding rates of freight, etc., apply to—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1910.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, July to December,
1909. With Index. Price \$1.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 4th to 10th, 1910.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day	Month	Hour	Height	Day	Month	Hour	Height
4	June	6 38	5.8	5	June	0 22	1.9
5	June	7 16	6.5	6	June	1 10	2.2
6	June	7 12	6.4	7	June	0 52	2.3
7	June	8 22	6.1	8	June	1 31	2.6
8	June	9 44	5.9	9	June	2 15	3.0
9	June	10 24	5.8	10	June	3 02	3.4
10	June	11 42	5.7	11	June	3 52	3.8
11	June	12 57	5.6	12	June	4 44	4.2

Highest open air Temperature on 2nd ... 61.

Lowest open air Temperature on 2nd ... 73.

VISITORS TO CANTON. Should Purchase "FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER."

By
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
Price ... \$1.75.

On Sale at—
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.
Messrs. BREWER & CO.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1909.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

GEBRUEDER LENK, RODEWISCH I/V.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BERLIN WOOL.

NEW SAMPLES JUST ARRIVED!

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

34-2

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

The *Armand Delac*, with the French mail of the 6th May, left Saigon on Friday, the
3rd inst. at 1 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 6th inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tyikini	Saturday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Saturday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.)... SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE...	Empress of Japan	Registration, 3.00 P.M. Printed Matter and Sam- ples... 4.00 P.M. Registration... 3.15 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 4.00 P.M.) Letters... 5.00 P.M.
Chafco and Newchwang	Nanchang	Saturday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Kwongshing	Saturday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinkai	Saturday, 4th, 6.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daigi Maru	Sunday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sungking	Monday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Wakawai and Tientsin	Cheongshing	Monday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haiton	Tuesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lighting	Tuesday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.	Tourane	Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 A.M.) Registration, 10.00 A.M. B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Teon	Tuesday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Tango Maru	Tuesday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yacata Maru	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Shaoxing	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Chenen	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Thursday, Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Kumano Maru	Friday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE...	Loongang	Friday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Chinyo Maru	Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 9.30 A.M.) Registration, 10.00 A.M. B.O. 9.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters... 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Typanas	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Hubi	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Ischia	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed Friday, 10th inst., at 5 p.m.	Assaye	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.) Registration, 10.00 A.M. B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE...	Lonan	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M. Registration, 4.15 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 5.00 P.M.) Letters... 6.00 P.M.
Manila, Xap, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshohe, Malapi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Prins Sigismund	Friday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO	Asia	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M. Printed Matter and Sam- ples... 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 A.M.) Registration, 10.00 A.M. B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters... 11.00 A.M.

SAVE 75 per cent.

16, 32, 50, 100, 200 C.P.

IN STOCK

METALLIC

"OSRAM"

LAMP

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE)

BESIDES REDUCING YOUR
ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL
SO CONSIDERABLY

THE LIGHT

IS BETTER AND MORE
PLEASING.

ANOTHER POINT IS
THAT THE "OSRAM"
LAMP HAS THE LONGEST
LIFE, DOES NOT BLACKEN.

AVOID IMITATIONS

SEE THE WORD

"OSRAM."

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO. LTD.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IMPORTERS.

TELEPHONE 358

14, DES VIGUE ROAD CENTRAL.



A
TOBACCO YOU CAN ENJOY.

Old English
CURVE CUT TOBACCO

A SLICE TO A PIPEFUL.

This choice quality tobacco is packed by a special
vacuum process, it therefore retains that delightful aroma
and exquisite flavour natural to the finest tobacco leaf.

"IT DISAPPOINTS NO ONE."

Packed in tins containing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. with a handsome curved
case which fits the pocket, and is the most convenient way
to carry a pipe tobacco sufficient for one day.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL TOBACCONISTS.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3rd, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASE.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$945, sal. & b.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	3,604	12/6	\$10	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$2, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
COTTON MILLS.				
Woo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 130.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 62.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$5	\$19, sales
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$58, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$59, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$5, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 122.
Island & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$107 1/2.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$83 1/2.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$160, sellers
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$177 1/2.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$114, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$67 1/2.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$547, sal. & buy.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$100	\$25	Tls. 110, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$830, sal. & sel.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$103	\$60	\$236.
LAND AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$100	\$102, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$8.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$31, sal. & buy.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
West-Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$40, sellers
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Pos. 250	all	\$625.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$7, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14, x.d.
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$1	\$1.50, x.d., buy.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$171, sellers
Linson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$28, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$8, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$30	all	\$3, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$29, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$5	all	70 sal. L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,400,000	\$1	\$1	\$26.10.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$14, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, x.d. sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, x.d. buyers
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$11, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$300.
RUBBERS.				
Singapore and Johore				\$20 (Str.)
Balgownie				\$21 (Str.)
Pegohs				\$24 (Str.)
Alagars				7/
Angie-Malays				29/
Cattelside, fully paid				120/
Highlands and Lowlands				130/
Kamunings				30/5 prem.
Kuala Lumpur				180/
Ledbury's				112/6
Linggis				62/5
Saponga				41/
Shelfords				70/
Sungei-Kapars				130/
United Serdangs				80/
Bukit Kajangs				35/ prem.
Eastern and International				7/6
London Ventures				18/
Sumatra Faras				7/6
Merlemaus				96/3
Bata Tigas				

LOANS.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Pat.

YERNON & SMITH, Share-Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	June 2nd.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Jedites, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	227
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	134
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON BOERBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	88
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Pesos—	88
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	76 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	3 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	86 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per teal	\$53.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese 20 cents pieces	per cent.
Chinese 10 "	\$9.30
Hongkong 20 "	\$8.62
Hongkong 10 "	\$8.99

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Hongkong.

Machinery Dept.

Felten & Guilleaume
Lahmeyer Werke,
Dynamo Works,
Frankfort o/M.

GENERATORS  MOTORS.

for Direct, Single or Multiphaes current, belt-
drive, rope-drive or Direct—coupled.
Transformers, Arc Lamps, Meters, Measuring
Instruments and Switchboards.
Complete Light and Power Installations of every
size and System undertaken.
Prospectus and Estimates Free.

[573]

OPIUM.

June 2nd.

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	\$2,000/2,040 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,030/2,040 "
Malwa Older	\$2,050/2,060 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,070/2,100 "
Persian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500 "
Persian extra fine	\$2,000 "
Patna New	\$1,900 per chest.
Patna Old	"
Bombay New	\$1,900 "
Bombay Old	"

NOW ON SALE

THE
DIRECTOR AND CHRONICLE
FOR 1910.

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS" Office, or from Booksellers
Throughout the Far East.

Printed and Published by ALFRED NORMAN KEMP for the Concerned at 10A, Des Voeux
Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

MUNZER

&
FILS,
BORDEAUX.

CLARETS AND COGNACS.

FOR AGENCY APPLY TO

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HAMBURG.

499]